

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.87.

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:—
T.T. London 2s. 17½d.
On Demand 2s. 2.15-16d.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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September 19, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 73° 2 p.m. 86°
Humidity 86

September 16, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 79° 2 p.m. 83°
Humidity 83

7459 日九十月八

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16 1916.

六拜禮 號六十月九英港 65 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS. CONDENSED.

THE WESTERN FRONT HAS NOW BEEN PIERCED FOR THE FIRST TIME. BULGARIANS AND SERBIANS USED THEIR FISTS IN FIERCE FIGHTING. FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN JAVA EARTHQUAKE. MEN OF AUSTRIAN LANDSTORM OF 1896 TO 1871 CLASSES ARE CALLED UP. THE BRITISH MADE THREE MOST SUCCESSFUL RAIDS ACROSS THE STRUMA. AIRMEN FROM SALONICA REACHED BUCHAREST AFTER BOMBING SOFIA. MANY AWARDS ARE PUBLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH JUTLAND BATTLE. MR. WARNER ALLEN SAYS SPEED OF FRENCH ADVANCE IS INCREDIBLE. GERMAN LOSSES IN THE WEST SINCE JULY 1 INCLUDE 54,000 PRISONERS. FRENCH ARE NOW THROUGH GREAT GERMAN DEFENSIVE ORGANISATION. AUSTRALIA CONTEMPLATES A NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO EARL KITCHENER. THE BRITISH CAPTURED 1,000 YDS. OF ENEMY TRENCHES NEAR THIEPVAL. BRITISH ADVANCED 2,000 TO 3,000 YDS. NORTH OF ALBERT-BAPAUME ROAD. MANY PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE LATEST BRITISH PUSH.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest, having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE. Incredible French Advance.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

September 14, 12.20 p.m.
Mr. Warner Allen, the war correspondent, says:—The speed of the French advance is incredible. The Germans could be seen dashing towards the French trenches for cover, and many perished by their own barrage.

The survivors were mostly from Verdun, and declared they were completely surprised at the terrific assault, following an awful bombardment, in which one regiment lost more than half its effectives.

The first Frenchman set foot on the Peronne road at three o'clock and the attack on Bouchavesnes opened at 6.30 under General Fayolle's command.

The German losses on the Somme and Verdun fronts since July 1 are 260 guns, 647 machine-guns and 54,000 prisoners.

Western Front Pierced for First Time.

September 14, 12.20 p.m.

The Times Paris correspondent says the capture of Bouchavesnes takes the French right through the great German defensive organisation as it existed at the beginning of July.

The Western front has been pierced for the first time, but it must be remembered that ever since the fighting began the Germans have been digging miles behind their line and doubtless there will still be much fierce fighting.

A New British Drive.

September 15, 3.50 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—The enemy's trenches south-east of Thiepval, on a front of one-thousand yards, have been captured, and we have also advanced from two to three thousand yards, between Bouleaux wood and north of the Albert-Bapaume road.

Many prisoners have been taken. The text of the communique says:—Last night we captured the enemy's trenches on a front of one-thousand yards, including the strongly defended locality known as "Wunderwerk."

This morning we attacked on a front extending from Bouleaux to north of the Albert-Bapaume Road for a distance of six miles. Considerable successes have already been obtained. We advanced from two-thousand to three-thousand yards in various places. The attack is progressing satisfactorily.

A large number has been taken prisoners. We employed in this attack, for the first time, a new type of heavy armoured car, which proved of considerable utility.

There was much aerial fighting. Four hostile machines were brought down in flames and at least four others were driven down damaged, while two hostile kite-balloons were also brought down. Our aeroplanes co-operated with the advance of our infantry, firing on the enemy infantry.

Bombs were successfully dropped on three of the enemy's headquarters, and also on Bapaume Railway Station, much rolling stock being damaged and a train destroyed.

LORD MONTAGU.

September 14, 3.25 p.m.

Lord Montagu, in a speech at Glasgow, announced that he was going to India in a few weeks to carry out duties there.

AUSTRALIAN QUESTIONS.

September 14, 3.25 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, in the House of Representatives Mr. Cooke demanded immediate action in the matter of conscription. He announced that the Opposition would generally assist the Government.

Mr. Tindal, Minister for Trade, has resigned. Senator Maleny gave notice of motion in favour of the creation of an Australian National Memorial to the late Earl Kitchener.

TELEGRAMS. IN THE BALKANS.

A Rumanian Command.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

September 14, 1.10 p.m.

General Avaresco commands the Rumanian forces in Dobruja.

Allied Airmen's Fine Feat.

September 15, 11.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest says:—Two Allied airmen from Salonica, after bombing Sofia, have arrived here. They did the whole journey in five hours.

Fine Work by French and Russians.

September 15, 6.05 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says it is officially announced that the Franco-Rumanian forces have cleared the whole region to the south of Lake Ostrovo, over a distance of sixty kilometres, of bands of Bulgarian Komitadjis.

The Sofia Raid.

September 15, 6.05 p.m.

Four French aeroplanes dropped a large number of bombs on Sofia. One landed at Bucharest.

Fighting With Fists.

September 15.

Reuter's correspondent at the Serbian Headquarters, describing the ferocity of the fighting against the Bulgarians, states that the belligerents, besides using bayonets, bombs and knives, used their hands—they clutched and clawed and even bit.

British Raids.

September 15.

A message from Salonica states that the British have made three most successful raids across the Struma. They captured villages and repulsed enemy counter-attacks, with heavy losses. Then they withdrew, according to programme, to their own lines on the right bank of the river.

JUTLAND BATTLE HONOURS.

September 15, 3.55 p.m.

Awards in connection with the Jutland Battle include the following:—

Order of Merit and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe.

Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.—Admiral Sir David Beatty.

Victoria Crosses.—Commander the Hon. E. B. Bingham and Major F. J. Harvey, of the Marine Light Infantry.

K.O.B.—Rear Admiral Hugh, Rear Admiral Evan Thomas, Rear Admiral William Pakenham, Rear Admiral Sir Robert Arbuthnot and Rear Admiral the Hon. Horace Hood.

G.O.M.G.—Admiral Sir Cecil Burney.

K.O.M.G.—Vice Admiral Sir T. H. M. Jerram (recently Commander-in-Chief on the China Station), Vice Admiral Sir F. O. Doveton Sturdee, and Vice Admiral Sir Charles Madden.

The other awards include the granting of thirty-three O.B.'s, two G.M.G.'s, many Distinguished Service Orders and Croixes and several promotions and recommendations, to Petty Officers and men. The Victoria Cross was awarded to John Travers Cornwell, who was mortally wounded early in the action. He remained alone at a most exposed post, quietly awaiting orders, till the end of the action, with a gun's crew dead and wounded all around him. He was less than sixteen and a half years of age.

The other awards include twelve Conspicuous Gallantry Medals for stirring acts of bravery, 178 Distinguished Service Medals and a large number of commendations.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

September 15, 6.05 p.m.

The following steamers have been sunk:—The Ethel (Norwegian) and the Hansvæsen (Danish).

NEW ITALIAN ATTACK.

September 15, 8.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the Italians are preparing for what promises to be a more important affair than the attack on Gorizia.

PRO-GERMAN GREEKS' FLIGHT.

September 15, 9.25 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, German papers state that Greek officers journeying to Germany are accompanied by their families; and they illogically eulogise the loyalty of the deserters towards the Fatherland.

AUSTRIA'S LAST HOPE.

September 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that men of the Austrian Landsturm of the 1896 to 1871 classes have been called up.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 2 or 3 of the "Telegraph."]

TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Violent Artillery Duels.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

September 15, 2.40 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports violent artillery duels on all sectors, without any infantry action, and an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

Striking German Admission.

September 15, 6.05 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a semi official message in the "North German Gazette" contains the most striking admission that by the occupation of Bouche a Vesnes the French have gained an advantage which cannot be denied. Only great superiority of numbers and an unprecedented expenditure of ammunition, it is said, induced the German commander to withdraw on this part of the front to a position in the rear which perhaps is more advantageous.

Hostile Machines Felled.

September 15, 12.25 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique states: The situation is unchanged. There have been reciprocal bombardments south of the Ancre.

Between Arras and Ypres the artillery and trench mortars have been active.

The enemy fired a camouflet near Mount Sorrel and exploded a mine at Neuville St. Vaast.

In the course of considerable aerial fighting, two hostile machines were brought down in flames, and one was driven down. One of ours is missing.

French Extend Their Positions.

September 15, 12.25 a.m.

A Paris communique states: North of the Somme we extended our positions before Comblès. We have taken by assault Leprieux Farm.

SERIOUS FIRE AT MILITARY HOSPITAL.

September 15, 2.00 a.m.

A serious fire broke out this evening at Westhouse, between Luton and Bedford, at the residence of Lord Lucas, which is used as a hospital for wounded. Two hundred cases were safely removed.

GERMANY AFRAID OF AIR RAIDS.

September 15, 2.00 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen reports that the Commander at Wilhelmshaven has received a stringent order to take precautions against air attacks. The streets are unlighted, and all private lights are reduced to a minimum. There are air raid drills nightly.

REFUSAL TO FORM GREEK CABINET.

September 15, 2.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens reports that M. Dimitri Copoulos has refused to form a Cabinet.

BULGARIANS RETIRE AT MANY POINTS.

September 15, 6.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica states that the Serbian successes in the Petriksa region threaten to cut the communications between Bulgaria and Greece. The Bulgarians are retiring at many points, under pressure from the Serbians, who are occupying successive enemy positions.

AT BAZENTIN-LE-PREIT.

British Officer and German Sergeant.

To a correspondent who has been interviewing the wounded at Southampton, a captain who was in the taking of Bazentin-le Petit had a queer story to tell.

"I lost touch with my fellows," he said, "after I got peppered in the thigh, in the beginning of the village fighting. But my orderly stayed with me, and we did a bit of amateur first aid. We dressed a bomber and two other fellows, not of my battalion, in quite professional style. The bomber still had seven bombs, and the others had rifle and bayonets, and I had my revolver and trench dagger, so as there was still a good bit of kick in us we started on the go. That bomber was a sportsman. There was one place where he could see them, and he was thinking of it."

A Boche machine gun section at work in the cellar of what had been a cottage. There was nothing left but cellar then. The rest was level with the ground. There must have been twelve or fourteen Boches round that gun, bobbing up and down, you understand, as they wanted cover. We crawled on and on till we were no more than twenty paces on their left flank, while they were blazing away like one o'clock, quarter right, at our heads. Our bomber was rather badly wounded in his left shoulder, but he bowed well with his right, I can tell you. He lobbed two beauties right on the Boche typewriter. They seemed to put the gun out of action all right, but for some reason I never shall understand they only killed one man of the bunch and wounded a couple of others. And just then four or five more Boches came scuttling into that cellar from somewhere in the rear, so there was one place where he could see them, and he was thinking of it."

TELEGRAMS.

THE EAST-INDIES REBELLION.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, September 16. According to Reuter's correspondent at Batavia, the Dutch Government says the Dutch have burned down the houses of the Dutch Controller and all the buildings in the market place. The Dutch are strongly entrenched. The rebels lost heavily in the recent fighting.

THE JAVA EARTHQUAKE.

London, September 16. Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that five hundred houses have been destroyed in the Java earthquake. There has also been great damage elsewhere.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 2.]

Would they surrender? I thought I'd try them. Come on, lads; we've got 'em! I shouted; and to the Boches, 'Hands up! Those Boches dropped their rifles as though their hands burned. Up went their hands, all except one chap, a sergeant, and he let it at me. But I ducked. It was the funniest thing. The sergeant was a soldier, all right. He was carrying his machine gun as though he was a woman, and he was used to the habit of discipline told, and the Boches picked up their rifles and stood on guard. Then the moment I showed up again down goes every rifle, up go all the hands, and the sergeant lets fly once more. They were like marionettes on wires, those Boches; up and down according as I showed my head. Only one real man in the lot, you see. But it seemed rough luck for him to have to be killed, because he was a man, so I gave the tip to my cripples, and we made a dash for that cellar, and while the rest of the bunch was bailed up by my orderly and the wounded bomber I fairly jumped on the sergeant. I didn't want him to notice my right leg was pretty helpless, so I embraced him round the neck with one arm and shoved his chin up with the other hand, while one of my cripples got his rifle; and so we got the bunch. They're not hard to handle now, once you can get them away from their N.C.O's. As for their officers, they seem to be busy taking care of number one and keeping well to the rear. I liked that sergeant, and he made a regular doctor's job of my leg for me, bandaged it most beautifully, and got two of his men to take it in turns carrying me on their backs on the way down to our dressing station."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palladium Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
Boxing at the City Hall—9.15 p.m.
Lawn Bowls League—9.15 p.m.
Championship final (Kowloon v. Taikeo) on Police Club grounds, Happy Valley; 3.30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palladium Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
Monday, September 18.
Organ Recital—St. John's Cathedral; 9.15 p.m.
Lunch, September 19.
Dinner, September 19.
Nothing on September 20.

NOTICES.

LOFTS & WAYCOOD-OTIS ELEVATOR

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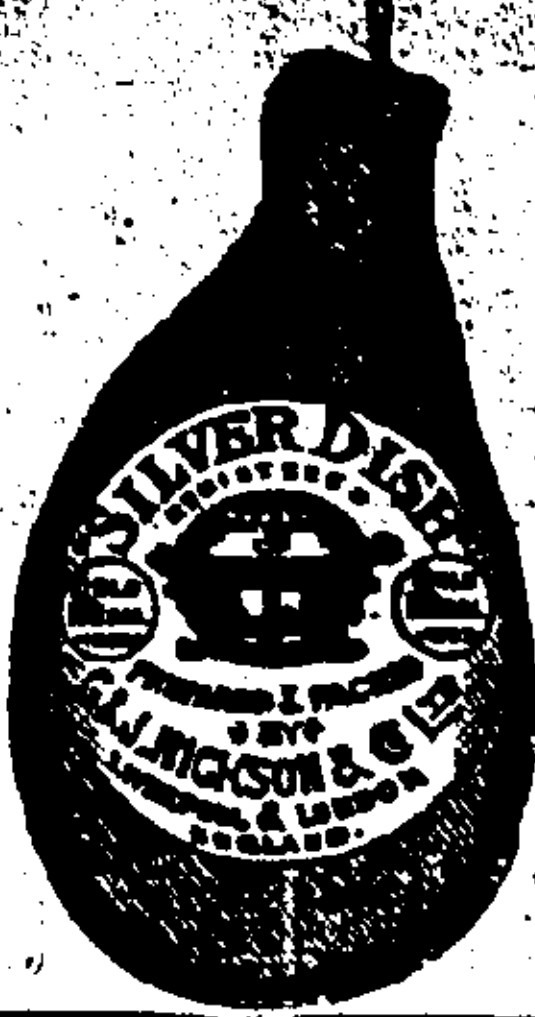
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Convenience. Telephone in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Banquet meals. Steamers.
P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks
Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European
Supervision.
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 2.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.
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Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

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Private hotel, affording every comfort. Large and airy rooms.
Splendid View of Harbour. Excellent Cuisine under Personal
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For Terms apply:—MRS. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

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UNDER PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
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DINING AND GRILL ROOMS UNDER DIRECT SUPERVISION OF
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A first class string orchestra renders selections from 2.30 till 11 p.m.
Proprietor:— F. E. HALL.

BELLE VIEW.

Shaukiwan Road. Telephone No. 907.
On Friday the 15th September, Saturday the 16th September, and Monday the 19th September.
A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
will take place at the above Hotel commencing from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Admission 50 cents
W. GALLAGHER, Manager.
HONGKONG, September 12, 1916.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietorship and Management. The
Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea.
It has been entirely renovated throughout, and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
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Telegraphic Address "Phoenix" THE MANAGER.

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Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best Tiffins
and Distressed New Meals for each Meal. Prices one Dollar Each, or 30 Meals for \$30.00 good for any
meal, or 10 Cents up to 25 cents.
We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try
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with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of
materials. May be charged a thousand times without
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injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time
and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when
left even a longer time loaded and out of use. Salt
water has no injurious effect on the accumulator.

An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS
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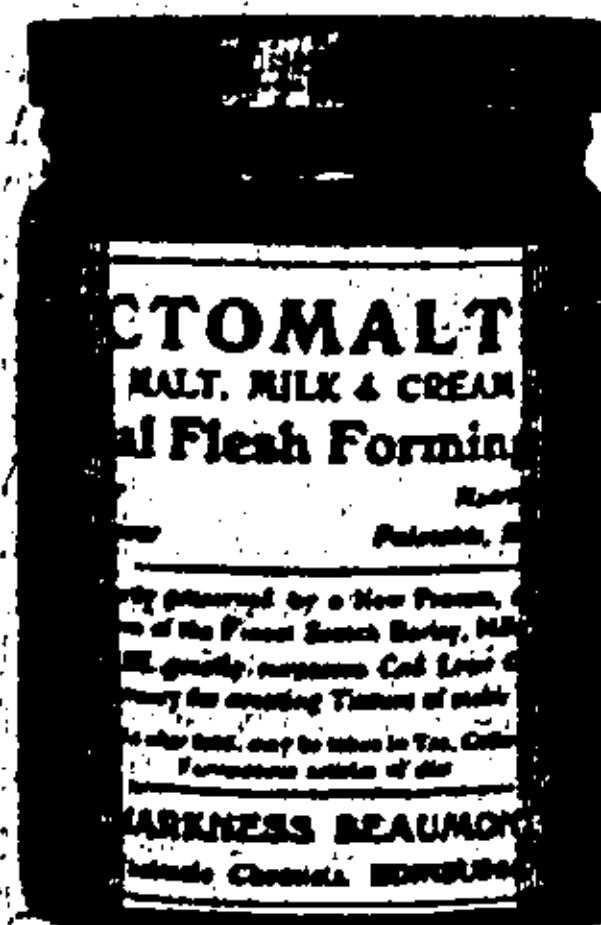
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AT LAST.
The enemy firms which manufacture Nerve Strengthening Food are
about to be wound up under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Now if
you want a nerve strengthening food you must buy it from an
English firm.
WE SELL SANAPHOS.
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worn nerve tissue. We can recommend it.
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LACTOMALTINE

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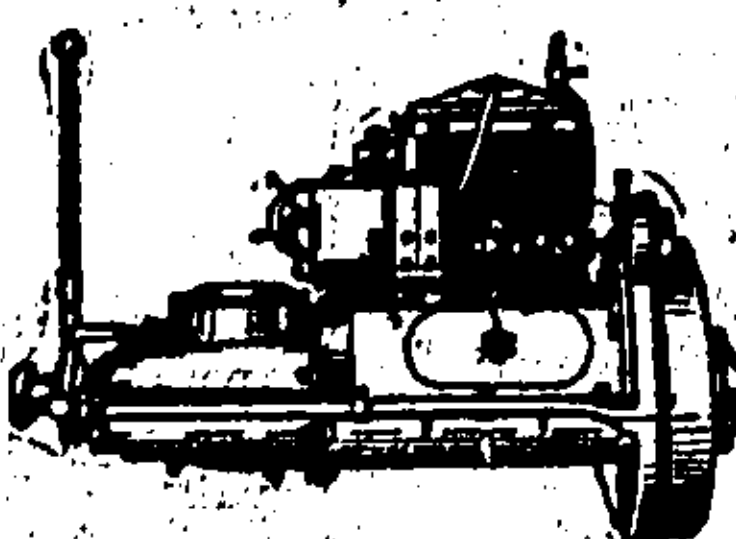
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PRESCRIBED
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LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod
Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility,
and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of stable
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FRENCH LESSONS.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Gold Find in Tasmania.
A party of prospectors claim to
have made one of the richest gold
discoveries in the Commonwealth,
the quartz yielding 65.5 ladswt.
of gold and 100.5 of silver per ton.

The Pope's Ambassador to
King Albert.
Paris, Aug. 8.—The fact that
Monsieur Locatelli, the Papal
Nuncio to Belgium, is visiting
Havre before returning to his post
is regarded as of special signifi-
cance. It is a formal proof that he
is the Pope's Ambassador to the
King of the Belgians, and the
German authorities must receive
him as such.

The Perak, German Colonies.
Kuala Kangsar, Sept. 8.—This
afternoon at three o'clock a num-
ber of loyal addresses were pre-
sented to the Kaiser at the German
Legation in the presence of many
Europeans and others. The scene
in the audience chamber was
again very picturesque, although
it did not compare with the
day's installation ceremony.
Addresses were presented from
the following bodies: The Federal
Council, Perak Civil Service, Euro-
peans, Malays, Mohammedans
not including Malays, Chinese,
Sikhs, Chetties, Japanese, Ceylon
Tamils and other Indians and
inhabitants of Kuala Kangsar.
Later the Sultan and his consort
held a reception.—Singapore Free
Press.

Turco-German Finance.
Amsterdam, August 9.—A Con-
stantinople telegram states that
the Official Gazette has
published an order empowering
the Ministry of Finance to obtain
from the German Government an
advance of £7,250,000,000. Of
this advance £7,249,000 in
gold, repayable in German Ex-
chequer bonds is to be unlocked
and handed to the administration
of the Turkish Public Debt.
Against this bank-note of the
same amount will be issued. The
Ministry of Finance has also
authorized the placing of five
million pounds of these bank-
notes at the disposal of the Ger-
man Embassy in Constantinople
as a loan.

Death of Valuable Horses.
Bangkok, August 7.—Owing
to the treacherous and uncom-
monlike weather recently ex-
perienced in Bangkok, two of the
biggest owners have lost some
good racing animals. The Hon.
Mr. L. Chai Thong has lost the
following animals—This One,
roan Australian horse, which won
recently the L. G. cup; Golden
Fly, 5 years old, chestnut Barma
bred horse; That One, black
Barma bred horse, which had an
excellent racing record; and two
racing mares. The following
valuable animals of Mr. Burjor-
ges died within a short period:—
The Plum, bay Australian mare
with an excellent record on Cal-
cutta, Lucknow and Rangoon
courses; Hygeia, Barma mare,
which secured St. Leger and
Rangoon Derby in 1912-1913;
Queenie, chestnut, Barma bred
mare; Lady Glen, D. Gold, Win
Yar.

A Generous Plan.
Copenhagen, July 30.—The
journal Politiken says that the
plan to invite many thousands of
disabled soldiers from all the
belligerent countries to Denmark
for the purpose of nursing them
back to health, and supplying
them with clothing and good
homes during the war, is nearing
realization. A sum of 240,000
 kroner (\$12,533) has already been
privately subscribed, and a fur-
ther two millions (\$111,111) has
been promised by the banks and
large trading concerns. In the
near future a general appeal for
funds will be issued to the people
of Denmark and the Danish de-
pendencies by Prince Waldemar,
the youngest brother of Queen
Alexandra. The original inten-
tion of placing the invalid soldiers
with private families all over
Denmark has been abandoned.
Instead, they will be quartered at
the great military camps of
Hoevelde and Værløse. The
entire scheme is under the direct
control and guarantee of the
Danish Government.

For a good solid meal, a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wine & Liquor of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Bargain.

In return for permission to bring 7,000 tons of Rumanian petroleum and 4,000 tons of beans across Austria, Switzerland had to promise Austria 150 tons of salad oil, 50 tons of sulphur, 50 tons of cotton, 50 tons of Manila hemp, and 850 tons of coffee.

An Important Discovery.

Two young Norwegian engineers have made an important discovery within the realm of steel smelting which will probably have far-reaching results. The discovery has been patented, and consists of a new method of smelting poor iron ore by electric energy into first-class steel at a very low cost and with less fuel. The smelting will be done by assistance of coal oxide gas and water gas, and the new important factor of the discovery is that the coal gas by passing through a flame-oven is reduced to coal oxide, which can be utilised again.

War Widows.

Mr. Hayes Fisher, presiding at a meeting of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation recently, said that in the early days of the war the Government did not expect to have more than 3,000 widows created by this war. The highest estimate was that made by Mr. Fisher himself, who thought that 30,000 would be nearer the correct number. When Lord Kitchener was consulted, he directed the authorities to make provision for at least 50,000 widows. The recent Naval victory in the North Sea had added 1,559 widows to the long list. Up to June 14th this year, 39,042 widows, 83,389 children and 24,059 other dependents, whose cases had been investigated, had been awarded grants amounting to \$450,000.

Well Surpassed.

Amsterdam, Aug. 3. — The *Lokale Nieuws* gives a "telegram" from the Telegraphic Union, dated Flushing, Aug. 2 stating that a Dutch engineer who spent the night of July 31-August 1 in a London suburb, witnessed the German airship attack. He stated, on his arrival at Flushing, to correspondents of the Telegraphic Union that he was a guest of the Anglo-Dutch Rowing Club and passed the night with his friends in a boat-house on the Thames. The damage done was, he says, so serious that it is at present impossible to estimate it. Several warehouses were destroyed, and ships at anchor were seriously damaged. The excitement of the London population was indescribable. He adds that a whole quarter of Hoxton was burnt out, and the loss of human life in Kent was especially great. With reference to the above story I hear that no boat has arrived from England at Flushing for three days. — *Times* correspondent, German Propaganda in Rumania.

Under the auspices of one agency there were in Bucharest alone eleven daily papers—nine printed in the Rumanian language and two in French—which were serving the cause of German propaganda. Most of these had been bought up and were owned by German agents. All of them sang every day, in chorus and invited Rumania to cast her sword in the balance on the side of the Germans, Austrians, Turks, and Bulgarians against the Allies of the Entente Powers. These daily papers are the *Zina*, the *Minerva*, the *Scara*, the *Tara*, the *Moldova*, the *Steaguri*, the *Dreptate*, the *Inainte*, the *Lupta*, in Rumanian, and *La Politique* and *L'Esclair* des Balkans, in French. In addition there are many other smaller papers printed in the Rumanian language and published in provincial towns, as well as German papers in Bucharest and in the provinces. The most moderate estimate of the amount of German money spent in Rumania for corruption purposes up to date is over 30,000,000 francs. In the first year of the war alone it amounted, according to a published statement, to 18,000,000 francs, and to-day it is stated over 1,000,000 francs a month are being expended for corruption and espionage.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of delicacies at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

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NOTE THE ADDRESS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE MAKING OF A MOTOR DRIVER.

The Remarkable Resource of the French.

Continuing its interesting observations on army motoring, "The Motor" says that generally, after a couple of days individual instruction, the men are passed on to lorries operating in convey formation over the various circuits. To stimulate the men, a driver and assistant driver are appointed for periods of one hour, the instructor being at the middle of the front seat and the assistant driver, standing on the step. In this position the assistant can watch the driver, and at the same time the foot is borne on his foot that he is not alone on the road, and he must maintain his position relative to the other lorries forming the convoy.

At very frequent intervals the order is signalled to stop and either turn round or change relative positions on the road. When it is a turning movement of any difficulty the assistant driver has to get down and give instructions to the man at the wheel. At these times argument is forbidden and speech-making is discouraged. The assistant driver is allowed to use five words—*ahead*, *reverse*, *left*, *right*, *stop*. With this limited vocabulary it is possible to control all movements, and any attempt to add to this list of words is immediately suppressed by the instructor. As an aid to the assistant, the letters representing left and right are painted on the front mudguards as left and right are seen by the driver. At difficult hairpin turns on a steep gradient the assistant jumps to the ground, takes up a commanding position, and rapidly thinks out the movements to be accomplished. Certainly, the man at the wheel is thinking, too, for he has the responsibility of a two-ton lorry on his hands, and the least mistake might put it in the ditch. But the driver has to wait for the orders of his assistant, although he may be quite capable of the dispensing with them, and if one of the great motor revivals which between them they handle the

movement there is likely to be a misunderstanding on reaching billets which will be to the benefit of both men.

An operation to which considerable importance is attached, and which is really of the greatest value, is the turning of the whole convoy on a road of only average width. At the given signal the 10 or 15 vehicles stop. With only one use of the reverse, they must turn completely round and stand facing in the opposite direction, an operation which can be performed in less than a minute by drivers nearing the end of their course of instruction.

Another exercise frequently indulged in is for the entire convoy to back down a narrow lane, the first man to enter the lane having to go about a quarter of a mile on reverse. Sometimes, too, a lorry is voluntarily backed into the ditch and its companion is called upon to extract it. If the companion lorry is not sufficiently powerful, the workshop lorry, which accompanies every convoy, is called upon to give assistance. During the last portion of the instruction night manoeuvres are ordered, these being carried out minus side or tail lamps and through villages where local economy abolished street lamps without any assistance from the authorities.

The economic possibilities of this movement are tremendous. There were in France just before the war 10,000 touring cars and probably 200,000 qualified drivers, most of them recruited from the wealthy or better-educated classes of citizens. There have since been added several thousands of motorists taken from classes the furthest removed from motordom. I am giving away no State secret when I state that men are passing through the school at the rate of hundreds per week. The great majority of these men will return to the village and farms of France. Many of them could have kept a car for business or pleasure with advantage to themselves, but ignorance prevented them doing so. Many more could have used stationary motors; still more could have used motor tractors on the land. Now they are ready for the new dispensing with them, and if one of the great motor revivals which between them they handle the

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO LET.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie, lane at rear. Apply—Clark & Co.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2 Queen's Building. Apply—Thorsen & Co.

TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board: Bathroom to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO LET.—From 1st November next, flats in "Ewo Mess," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises.) Apply—The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servant's quarters, etc. No. 4, Shameson, Canton, from 1st June. At present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats especially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

GRAVE BUT HOPEFUL.

Aged Emperor's Proud Joy.

The Emperor Francis Joseph on July 31 addressed identical letters to the Premiers of Austria and Hungary. These, which are printed in the *Times* to-day, ran:—

We have reached the second anniversary of the days in which the unconquered temper of our enemies forced us into war. Although I regret with pain the long duration of this severe trial imposed upon mankind, I am filled with high satisfaction as I look back upon the grievous struggle which is constantly justifying afresh my confidence in the invincible power of the Monarchy.

Worthy of their brave sons who, in cordial association with the armies of our glorious Allies, heroically resist the constantly renewed attacks of superior forces, my beloved peoples at home also display that high measure of enthusiastic fulfilment of duty which is appropriate to this great and serious time. United in a mighty will for victory, they make with me determination every sacrifice required to secure a future honourable and permanent peace. With proper appreciation of the measures necessary for the welfare of the fatherland they bear the restrictions of economic life rendered necessary as a result of the war, and they bring to the counting in

TO LET.

"MODHEENAGE WEST" No. 42 the Peak, from 1st November, 1916. Apply to Linstead & Davies.

TO LET.—A Small Godown in Prince's Building. For particulars etc., apply—The Hongkong Central Estate Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.—To let from 1st October, 1916, four large connecting rooms on the third floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. For particulars apply to—MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL.

LESSONS.

DANCING CLASS to be formed shortly for instruction of pupils of both sexes. Experienced Lady and Gentleman Teachers. Terms moderate. Apply Box 1168, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent Stenographer and typist requires Situation. Reply to "P.C." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Gentleman to join mess in Kowloon. M. E. W. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—European Second Engineer for H. M. Tug "Atlas." Rate of Pay, \$7.00 per day for seven days per week. Apply to Chief Engineer, H. M. Dockyard.

WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

tentions of our enemies which seek to imperil systematically the existence of the peaceful population.

Fatherly Anxiety.

In fatherly anxiety my heart shares with every one of my loyal subjects the care which weighs upon them and which they bear so steadfastly, the pain for the fallen, the anxiety about the dear ones in the field, the disturbance of the fruitful labours of peace, and the serious deterioration of all conditions of life. But learning upon the edifying experiences of two years of war, I look with perfect confidence to a future which is now gradually ripening, in the happy conviction that my brave peoples truly deserve victory and in the confident belief that the mercy and justice of Providence will not withhold victory from them.

In these grave but hopeful days of remembrance I am impelled to let the population know once more that their untiring patriotism and courage in sacrifice fill me with proud joy, and that I recognise with a grateful heart their valiant behaviour, which is an assurance of final success.

To Make Certain of Death. Directions were left by Mr. James Leigh Strachan-Davidson, M.A., Master of Balliol College, Oxford, whose estate is valued at \$13,702, that twenty-four hours after his apparent death a surgical operation should be performed to make sure that life was extinct.

NOTICES.



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ARE YOU LOOKING

for a first Class

Brand of

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HONGKONG CIGAR

STORE

AND ASK FOR

THEODORO VAFIADIS.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$26 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTHS.

GATES.—On Saturday, September 9, 1916, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Gates, a daughter.
SCOTT.—On September 11, 1916, at Kobe, Japan, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Scott, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1916.

A PAGE OF HISTORY.

To-day we publish the third and last part of an authoritative review of the recent trouble in China, which has been especially supplied to the *Telegraph*. What will probably strike our readers as the leading features of the article are the writer's grasp and intimate knowledge of the facts and his intense desire to deal fairly by all parties. The narrative really revolves round the doings, misdoings, and efforts of one man—Lung Chai-kwong; and it shows him as surrounded by jealous enemies, hated, distrusted, and yet, by his own rude force of character, avoiding perhaps more pitfalls than many an accomplished diplomatist would have known how to dodge. Next, the writer gives us some telling little word portraits of Wu Hon-men, first tutor of Kwangtung; of Tasi Ao, whose genius and honesty of purpose smashed Yuan Shih-kai's dreams of kingship; and of Shum Chun-huen, whom many of our older readers remember as Viceroy of the two Kwangs—a man of great subtlety and of no inconsiderable administrative ability, and one, as the writer of the article frankly observes, in whose eyes "no government will be irreproachable unless he holds the reins of it himself."

To readers at home the whole thing would appear a mere storm in a teacup, possessing no interest or importance for anyone but those immediately concerned. But to us in the East it means much: the difference, in fact, between a prosperous Kwangtung and a Kwangtung that is a prey to freebooters, dishonest politicians, mutinous and murderous soldiers and knaves in general; a Kwangtung with which it is impossible to carry on normal commerce. A new era is dawning for the Province, albeit no one in Hongkong is sanguine enough to believe that we have yet seen the last of political unrest there. The men sent from the North to quiet matters have met with a big success within a week or two; fighting has stopped and Lung Chai-kwong has been persuaded to abandon a post wherein he had achieved so much unpopularity.

On the new page of its history to which the Province has just turned we may still expect to find much written that is not all comedy; for Kwangtung, like other parts of the country, has not found itself yet, and the fact that it comes so much in contact with foreigners and their influence is not an unmixed blessing. It claims to be more "civilized" than the majority of the provinces, but we may well doubt if it would not be a great deal better off without such of its civilization as is mere varnish. It has a lot to learn and its new Civil Governor—if his opening acts are any criterion—is the man to teach it. Many books could be written on the petty intrigues and heart-burnings that have taken place in Canton since the first revolution. Men after men have coveted the honour of ruling it, and no man yet has occupied the place of ruler with complete success. Lung Chai-kwong controlled it, to be sure; but it was with powder and bullet rather than by the exercise of reasonable tact; and even he could not keep the Cantonese from talking and sedition-mongering. Unfortunately, too, his mere want of education more than sufficed to alienate many of the old scholar class, whose assistance and influence was by no means to be despised. The new Civil Governor, in addition to being a soldier and a diplomatist, is a man of considerable scholastic attainments, and one whose actions are more likely to be governed by reflection. All foreigners will very heartily wish him success in his new undertaking, and will look forward to seeing a new Canton develop under his skillful management.

As Appeal.

It will be seen from a news paragraph elsewhere in this issue that Lieutenant Colonel Currie, commanding the Royal Artillery in the China Command, appeals for a quantity of reading matter for the troops. The need, which should be met in the near future, is, we understand, caused by reasons which at the moment cannot, for military reasons, be divulged, but as some two hundred men will be affected and as these men will, unless the public comes forward with a liberal supply of spare literature, be without reading matter for some considerable time, we commend the appeal to our readers in the confident hope that they will bear our soldiers in mind. These men are no strangers to Hongkong; they have been doing the essential work of Empire in the Colony for some years now, and that is an additional reason why they should be remembered. But there is no need to labour the point. We have no doubt that residents will see to it that an ample supply of literature is forthcoming, and those who take the trouble of searching out any superfluous books or magazines which they happen to possess may rest assured that their gifts will be warmly appreciated. We only wish to add that any parcels sent to the *Telegraph* office will be forwarded to the proper quarters.

Killing German Trade.

There are indications from many quarters that opinion throughout our great self-governing Dominion leans strongly in favour of pointed and effective discrimination against enemy goods. Without waiting for the decision of the Imperial Government on the Paris Economic Conference, our Overseas statesmen have made it clear, in a hundred and one utterances, that they will do all in their power to conserve trade within the Empire. The wisdom of such a course has been seen for very many years by men not bound to old and worn-out political policies, and the war has at least served to vindicate the stand taken by these apostles of Imperial preference. As an example of Overseas feeling on the matter, we would call attention to the fact that, according to the High Commissioner for New Zealand, an Act is shortly to be brought into force in that Dominion which will place a 50 per cent. duty on all enemy goods imported into the country. Turning to South Africa, we notice that the Chamber of Commerce are planning schemes for the prevention of the dumping of goods by enemy countries, to the detriment of the British trader and also the South African manufacturer, and, simultaneously, for the development of British trade in that part of the world. It is not yet stated what steps are to be taken, but we may trust our Colonial statesmen and business men to grapple with the problem on sound and effectual lines. Our future policy in this respect must be in the direction of making the Empire as self-contained as possible, with due and proper regard, of course, to the interests of our Allies. German opportunities in British possessions must be killed. And now is the time to lay our plans.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Monday's Programme.

The programme of the organ recital, to be given by Mr. Denoon Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., at St. John's Cathedral on Monday, 9.15 p.m., is as follows:—
1. Grand Choeur.....Guilmant.
2. Violin Solo....."Dreaming"
.....Schumann.
3. To the Sea.....Macdowell.
Solo....."The lost chord"
.....Sullivan.
4. Madrigal.....E. Lomare.
Rymn 19.
5. Chant sans paroles
.....Tchaikowsky.
6. Duet for Violin and Voice
.....D. Forster.
7. Miss Vera Green and
Mr. J. D. Dwar.
8. The Storm.....Lomans.
This is the fourth of a series of recitals of popular music; during the singing of the hymn, a collection will be made in aid of the Navy League War Memorial Fund.

DAY BY DAY.

PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES SHOULD PULL DOWN THE BLINDS.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; fine. (1915, 73 sunshine.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; fine. (1915, 81 sunshine.)

The Mails.
Australian Mail.—Due per a.s. Eastern to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Luchow last evening.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 1.15/16d.

Monday's Anniversary.
Monday is the 207th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Johnson.

Japan Infected.
It is proclaimed by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council that Japan is a place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

Lead Sales.
It is notified that fifteen lots of Crown land will be sold by public auction at the District Office, Tai Po, at 10 a.m., on Monday, September 25.

"Neal of the Navy."
Patrons of the Hongkong Theatre (The Palace Picture House) are reminded that the 4th, 5th and 6th Episodes of "Neal of the Navy" will be screened to-night.

Company Warned.
It is notified that at the expiration of three months the Ying Cheong Wo Hing Kee Company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

Important Land Sale.
Kowloon Island Lot No. 1304 (west of the retail market, Yau-mat), containing about 9,870 square feet, is to be sold at the P. W. D. Offices on October 2. The upset price is \$29,610, and the annual rent \$138.

Criminal Sessions.
The September Criminal Sessions open at the Supreme Court on Monday. There are eight cases on the calendar, including two indictments for murder, one of manslaughter, one of robbery with violence, two of receiving bribes, and two of larceny.

Government Tenders.
Tenders are being invited for the supply of winter uniform for Revenue Officers, for the supply of winter clothing for the Prison Staff, for the construction of an Underground Trough-Closet Latrine and Urinal in Garden Road, and for the supply of clothing for the Railway Department.

The Long Vacation.
It is notified that the Offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily during the Long Vacation, except upon Public and General Holidays, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, (subject, however, to the provisions of Section 5 of the Supreme Court (Vacation) Ordinance, 1898, so far as it relates to the Criminal Sessions) from September 20 until October 17, 1916, (both days inclusive).

Passports.
It is notified that persons desiring to enter Portugal or Portuguese Colonies, other than Macao, must carry passports; which passports, in the case of persons other than Portuguese subjects, must bear the visa of a Portuguese diplomatic or Consular Representative. All passports must contain the signature and the photograph of the bearer, the latter sealed by the authority granting the passport.

War Trading Lists.
The list of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, Hongkong, 1916, has been further amended by the variation and addition of certain names. There is also issued an additional list of firms which are being wound up under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916. The list of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned has also been amended.

1891.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending September 16, 1891.)

The Dollar.
September 16.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/1 1/2."

China Borneo Company, Limited.
September 10.—"A meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the offices of the Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) at 4 p.m. this afternoon. There were present: Messrs. B. Layton (Chairman) A. P. Stokes, T. E. Davies, H. L. Dalrymple, E. W. Wheeler, A. G. Wood, A. G. Stokes, L. S. Perry, J. B. Gomes, Ho A-fak and Leslie Hallward (Secretary)."

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, when we last met on the 12th August I informed you that resolutions had been entered into between your Directors and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for the disposal of the Company's business, and the meeting was adjourned to allow of further time for the consideration of terms proposed for the reconstruction of the company. I will lay these before you and I hope you will approve of them. The principle on which the transfer is arranged is that the shareholders in this company should become shareholders in the new company, and that in exchange for each share on which \$55 has been paid they should receive one in a new company for \$20, of which \$15 should be considered paid up, leaving a liability of \$5 per share. Holders of fully paid up shares of \$100 each to receive at the rate of 1 and 1-3rd of a fully paid up share of \$20, this being the proportion to which they are entitled. The new company will consist of 10,000 shares of \$20 each, of which, as regards 1,343 shares, \$20 will be considered fully paid up, these being distributed among holders of fully paid shares of the old company as already mentioned: 5,545 at \$20 of which \$15 will be considered to have been paid up, leaving a liability of \$5 a share to be called up at a future period: 3,112 of \$20 each, which will be issued hereafter by the new company."

The German Press on the War Question.
September 14.—"The German newspapers, commenting on the departure of the Emperor William and General Von Caprivi to witness the Austrian military manoeuvres, and to meet the Emperor of Austria and Count Kalnoky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, say that Sedan was never nearer than to-day, as well as the possibility of having to defend German unity."

"The Chinese of Europe."
September 14.—"The Committee of the German Club have withdrawn their two subscriptions to the Hongkong Telegraph, presumably on account of a paragraph which appeared in our Saturday's issue in which Germans were incidentally referred to as 'the Chinese of Europe.' We should be only too delighted if the whole of the clubs in the East, from Colombo to Vladivostok, would cease to subscribe to this journal, as it would increase our daily circulation by from two to three hundred copies. But is it an insult, apart altogether from journalistic license, to term Germans the Chinese of Europe? We fail to see where the insult comes in; and we do not hesitate to affirm that, in many respects, the illustration in question would honor the citizens of any nation in the world. As regards the threatened German 'boycott' of the Hongkong Telegraph, we can afford to smile complacently."

The Boycott.
September 15.—"A member of the Hongkong Club writes that the attempted 'boycott' of the Telegraph in that select 'Arabry of the East' has proved a miserable fiasco. It doesn't affect us personally one copper cent, but we are glad to find that even in this rotten colony, there are enough honest Englishmen to effectually frustrate the disgraceful arrangements of a crowd of interested toolies who exist in the sunshine of a never-ending but

1891.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for September 16, 1891.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—174 per cent. premium buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$25 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company.—\$66 1/2 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance.—\$14.25 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$110 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association.—\$14.70 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$320 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company.—\$37 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—\$82 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.—\$33 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company.—\$131 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$65 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures.—\$601.

Indo-China S. N. Company.—\$30 per cent. div., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company.—\$42 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—\$165 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.—\$48 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company.—\$86 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$107 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—\$71 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, ex. div., buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$65 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

ENEMY LOSSES.

750,000 in Two Months.

In the last two months alone from the beginning of the Russian offensive it is reliably estimated that the enemy has lost, on the Eastern and Western fronts, not fewer than 750,000 men:

The particulars are:—
Prisoners,380,000
Estimated killed and wounded,370,000

750,000

Of this total, about 600,000 are permanent losses. The casualties of the enemy on the Italian front are not included.

The British, French and Russian armies in the same period have captured over 600 guns and 15,000 machine-guns.

The German estimate on August 2 of 350,000 Anglo-French losses on the Somme is wildly exaggerated, and it is significant that the enemy has nothing to say about his own losses.

particularly changeable smile that has become proverbial. We are supposed to be fighting the German influence. We have received positive assurances to day that such is not the case.—*Hous vorrons.*

"Vulgar Insolence."
September 16.—"A report has reached us of a *rencontre* that occurred the other night at the Peak Hotel, in which a notorious professional 'mascher' of the German-Labrador persuasion was, to use a common nautical expression, brought to his bearings with a round turn. We intend carefully investigating this matter in the public interest, and if the tale told us can be verified, we shall certainly afford the person more especially concerned every opportunity of publicly clearing his character. If our wives and daughters cannot venture forth into public places without being subjected to the vulgar insolence of foreigners whose immorality is a by-word, we must get out our horse-whips and use them without ceremony."

The Pallade.
The management of the Pallade, Kowloon, has arranged a most attractive programme for to-night, when a full military band will again be in attendance. A special feature, which should be widely appreciated, is being made of the Kowloon outdoors, which are the work of a local cartoonist. There will also be a number of local slides depicting a fancy dress bathing picnic. Another instalment of the "Black Box" mystery will be shown, and the comic include some John Baney pictures.

REVIEW.

A Useful Local Geography.

"A Short Geography of Kwangtung," by H. W. Ray—Hongkong, Kelly and Walsh 1916.

This very useful fifty-two-page pamphlet has been compiled with an eye to the welfare of two classes: the schoolboy, and the adult who, for commercial or other reasons, feels inquisitive as to the lie of the land in the Province of Kwangtung. The writer states in his preface that most of the information has been collected at first hand and can be absolutely relied upon.

The book is nicely printed and extremely well arranged; the maps are good and helpful, and Mr. Ray has contrived to cram an enormous amount of practical information into a remarkably small space. It gives the impression of having been compiled by an experienced schoolmaster who knows how to select the essential and to reject the unnecessary; and it is certain that boys who are studying the geography of Kwangtung Province for examination purposes will find matters very much simplified for them in Mr. Ray's little work. Business men, too, will be able to see at a glance the commercial conditions of the various localities, and tourists will be eager to possess what is incidentally a wonderfully well-planned guide-book.

Attention may well be drawn to two supplementary features: "Kwangtung at a glance"—a tabular statement of prefectures, districts, principal cities, areas and populations;—and a lengthy topographical chapter dealing with Hongkong. The book is quite a good one and should have a wide circulation.

SANITARY BOARD.

Motion for More Inspectors.

The orders of the day for next Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board include:—

Letter from Government relative to the erection of 6 water closets and 8 urinals at Nos. 181 to 195, Des Voeux Road Central, and Nos. 90, 91, 94 and 95, Connaught Road Central, Marine Lot No. 63.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, pursuant to notice, will move:—

"That this Board in considering the estimates for the year 1917, do recommend to the Government an increased vote in order to provide for an addition of at least five inspectors on the staff of this Department."

Plan of the proposed latrine opposite Kowloon Railway Station.

Plan of the proposed trough-closet near the Castle Depot, Kennedy Town.

Application for permission to erect 3 water closets at No. 28, Cairns Road, Inland Lot Nos. 148 and 149.

AN APPEAL.

Reading Matter for the Troops.

Lieut. Col. Currie, R.G.A., writes us to the effect that some of the local troops will shortly be much in need of reading matter, and, as the number of men is large, a plentiful supply would be appreciated.

We have great pleasure in making the appeal known to the public, and shall be happy to forward to the proper quarters any parcels of books or magazines which our readers may send us.

UNIVERSITY OF
HONGKONG.Junior Local Examination,
July, 1916.The following candidates have
satisfied the Examiners:-3. Chan Yu Chau, Queen's Col-
lege, distinction in Physics and
Biblical Knowledge.5. M. A. Khan, Queen's College,
distinction in Urdu.6. Cheung Wai Hon, St.
Stephen's.

8. So Wai Yank, St. Stephen's.

10. Liu Chun Kin, St. Stephen's.

12. Tam Cheung Huen, St.
Stephen's, distinction in Biblical
Knowledge.

14. Liu Che Man, St. Stephen's.

15. Chan Kwan Po, Queen's Col-
lege, distinction in Arithmetic,
Physics and Drawing.18. Lam Wan Po, Queen's Col-
lege, distinction in Mathematics and
Physics.21. Chan Ping She, Queen's Col-
lege.22. Tang Shu Shang, St.
Stephen's.23. Mak Man Po, Queen's Col-
lege.24. Pau Chik Yan, St. Stephen's,
distinction in Physics, Drawing and
Biblical Knowledge.26. Liu Wa Sun, St. Stephen's,
distinction in Biblical Knowledge.28. Yeung Sik Hang, St.
Stephen's.

30. Un Ka Lau, St. Stephen's.

31. Shin Kwai Shang, Queen's
College.

32. Chau Kit Nin, St. Stephen's.

33. Wong Kwok In, Queen's
College.36. Chau Sek Nin, St. Stephen's,
distinction in Biblical Knowledge.39. Lau Hon Cho, Queen's Col-
lege.42. Tsoi Ki Cheung, St. Paul's
College.44. Tsoi Sau Cheung, St. Paul's
College.47. Wong Cheung Tsing, Queen's
College, distinction in Mathematics.

50. Wong Yau Sun, St. Paul's.

54. Lam Ping Yiu, St. Paul's.

55. Leung Pui Kan, St. Paul's.

60. Ng Hung Tai, St. Paul's.

62. Chiu Ke Yung, St. Paul's.

64. Seto Yee, St. Paul's.

65. Cheung Lui Kong, Queen's
College, distinction in Arithmetic.66. Li Kai Fai, St. Paul's Col-
lege, distinction in Arithmetic.68. Ip Sui Cheung, St. Paul's,
distinction in Arithmetic, Bookkeep-
ing and Biblical Knowledge.

70. Wong Yan Kwong, St. Paul's.

73. A. H. Fatty Dad, Queen's
College.

74. Yan Shiu Fat, St. Paul's.

76. Yeung Him, Queen's College.

79. Shin Lok Shang, Queen's
College.

80. Chung Uo Kong, St. Paul's.

81. Chan Kai Ping, Queen's
College.83. Yeung Kai Hi, Queen's
College.84. Tang Hin Sung, St. Paul's,
distinction in Arithmetic.85. Lo Chiu Fong, Queen's
College.

86. To Kam Woo, St. Paul's.

90. J. A. Thorn, Diocesan Boys
School.94. Francis Smith, Diocesan Boys
School, distinction in Biblical Know-
ledge.96. A. A. Chenalloy, Diocesan
Boys School.98. Yeung Kam Pan, Diocesan
Boys School.100. Chan Tai Cheuk, Diocesan
Boys School, distinction in Book-
keeping.104. W. A. Mugford, Diocesan
Boys School, distinction in Biblical
Knowledge.108. Liu Wa Po, Diocesan Boys
School, distinction in Arithmetic,
Mathematics and Biblical Know-
ledge.109. John Stopps, Diocesan Boys
School.114. C. E. Rathnam, Diocesan
Boys School.116. A. G. Rapanakis, Diocesan
Boys School.117. Chan Shu Fan, Queen's
College.118. G. R. J. Yowkey, Diocesan
Boys School.120. H. W. Randall, Diocesan
Boys School, distinction in
Mathematics.122. Tso Chak Kan, Diocesan
Boys School, distinction in Chemis-
try and Biblical Knowledge.

123. Ling Man I, Queen's College.

124. K. A. Mason, Diocesan
School, distinction in Biblical
Knowledge.

125. Fung Pak, Queen's College.

128. J. R. McClymont, Diocesan
School.129. Ko Yau Cheung, Queen's
College, distinction in Drawing.130. Chow Hong To, Diocesan
School, distinction in Arithmetic.131. Leung Yau Cheung, Queen's
College.132. Edward Gourdin, Diocesan
School.134. Mok Man Sheung, Macao
English College, distinction in Arith-
metic and Bookkeeping.136. J. H. da Roza, St. Joseph's
College.138. Cheung Lun, St. Joseph's
College.140. R. M. Omar, St. Joseph's
College.144. F. X. Chow Yick Sing, St.
Joseph's College.148. E. Sahmet, St. Joseph's
College.150. E. V. de Sousa, St. Joseph's
College.155. To Chung Kai, Queen's
College.158. J. Corominas, St. Joseph's
College.163. Leung Shiu Chuen, Queen's
College.166. J. J. Easto, St. Joseph's
College.174. A. Urquhart, St. Joseph's
College.176. Yeung Wan Kong, St.
Joseph's College, distinction in
Arithmetic.178. Mahomed Ahmed, St.
Joseph's College.181. H. Peocul, St. Joseph's
College, distinction in French.182. Joseph Tam Hung, St.
Joseph's College, distinction in
Mathematics.183. E. Medina, St. Joseph's
College.189. M. H. Bourguet, St. Joseph's
College, distinction in French.190. J. Bingchang Lin, St.
Joseph's College.July Junior Local Examination,
1916.The following Girl Candidates
have satisfied the Examiners:-201. Lo Mo In, St. Stephen's,
distinction in Biblical Knowledge
and Needlework.202. Chung King Yuk, Bellios
Girls, distinction in Biblical Know-
ledge.203. Choy Kam Yuet, St.
Stephen's, distinction in Biblical
Knowledge and Needlework.204. Tang Hon Ying, Bellios
Girls, distinction in Needlework.205. Ellen Tsoi, Diocesan Girls,
distinction in Chinese, and Needle-
work.

206. Fok Kam Yung, Bellios Girls.

207. Lam Tsat Mui, Diocesan
Girls, distinction in Biblical Know-
ledge, Needlework and Drawing.

208. M. M. Barretto, Bellios Girls.

209. M. M. Barretto, Bellios
Girls.209. Amy Garth, Diocesan Girls,
distinction in Biblical Knowledge
and Needlework.210. A. A. Xavier, Bellios Girls,
distinction in Biblical Knowledge
and Needlework.211. Chu Suk Yien, Italian Con-
vent.212. D. L. Lopes, Bellios Girls,
distinction in Biblical Knowledge,
Needlework, Geography.213. M. M. Coelho, Italian Con-
vent, distinction in Biblical Know-
ledge.214. A. M. Lopes, Bellios Girls,
distinction in Biblical Knowledge
and Needlework.

216. F. Lyen, Bellios Girls.

217. D. Morris, Italian Convent,
distinction in Biblical Knowledge.219. F. Nunes, Italian Convent,
distinction in Biblical Knowledge.220. A. Baudet, French Convent,
distinction in French and Needle-
work.221. L. Nunes, Italian Convent,
distinction in Biblical Knowledge.223. M. C. Orazio, Italian Con-
vent, distinction in Biblical Know-
ledge and Needlework.223. R. F. Hazeland, French Con-
vent, distinction in Biblical Know-
ledge and Needlework.227. A. M. Silva, St. Mary's
School, distinction in Biblical
Knowledge and Needlework.229. M. O. Danenberg, French
Convent.230. C. F. Garcia, St. Mary's
School, distinction in Biblical Know-
ledge.

231. B. White, Italian Convent.

232. M. F. Neves, St. Mary's
School, distinction in Biblical Know-
ledge and Needlework.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Hongkong Policemen Win
D. C. Medals.The Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
has received the following letter
from Trooper Reynolds, formerly
of the Hongkong Police:-Dear Sir,-On behalf of the
men of H.K.P. now serving in
France in the 1st K.E.H.,
I am writing this letter, as
we know that you would wish
to hear from some of your men out
here who are carrying along.At present out here are Hut-
chins, Clark, Didebury and my-
self. Hedge, Pattison, and Speed
are expected to come shortly.
Everybody here is in the best of
health at present. The cavalry
have not had much chance yet,
but hope to before long. The
weather keeps splendid, and
asking things all round there is
not much to grumble at.We have had very little in-
formation about the men at Home,
but are sorry to hear that All-
church, Painting and Wakeford
have been killed, but are glad to
hear the news that Spillet, Booker
and Lane have been awarded the
D.O.M., which is a good record
from such a small body of men.It is not much use writing
letters here, as you are never quite
sure if you are putting in some-
thing which you should not do,
and consequently one cannot
write long letters.

YOUTHS AS SHIELDS.

Huns' War on Women and
Children.Captain Fryett's murder has
for the time overshadowed a new
series of German atrocities-the
treatment of the civilian popula-
tion in the occupied districts of
Northern France, on which the
French Government is about to
publish a Yellow Book.The Yellow Book contains doc-
uments which, if it were not for
neutral apathy on the Lusitania
and other crimes, one might
well think would move the whole
world to action, says the Times.The following are among the
cases in which violence in various
forms has been used to compel
individuals to work:-
A woman employed on a farm
in the Ardennes testified that her
husband was shot for disobeying
an order to requisition the stock
and that she herself, for the same
offence, was imprisoned for two
days.In the Aisne Department a
farmer who did not want to work
was undressed and sent, almost
naked, into the fields under rifle
and shell fire, with his eyes
bandaged and his hands bound.
He was left there for a day, and
then taken as a hostage to Ger-
many.A youth of 16 states that in
October, 1914, he was forced,
with some 50 comrades, to do
trench work in the Plain of L.,
in the Pas de Calais, for six days.
They were then taken to L.,
where the Germans used them
as shields. Forty of them were
killed. The witness was wounded
by the splinter of a "75" shell.In many places women have
been forced to work on sandbags
for the trenches. Miss R., from an
Aisne village, states that she, with
300 women, was made to do this.
This practice has been extended
to Lille and district.Monsieur Charoet, Bishop
of Lille, has written a letter of
protest against the seizures of
women and children by the Ger-
man authorities in the region of
Lille, in the course of which he
says:-"The numerous abductions of
women and young girls, and the
taking away of men, youths, and
even children, are conducted
without legal formality."To dislocate our family life by
carrying off youths and young
girls from their homes is not war.
It is torture for us, and the worst
of tortures-indefinite moral tor-
ture.""Young girls of irreproachable
life have been carried off. Their
mothers, who had looked after
them so closely, and who have
had the sole joy of keeping them
near them in the absence of the
father or grown-up sons gone to
or killed in the war, are now alone
and are bearing the despair of
their anguish."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL
OURDAISY BRAND
BUTTER.IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST
NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

SOLE AGENTS:-

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.AND
THE RAILWAY PASSEN-
GERS ASSURANCE CO.The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.Yorkshire
Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.POLICE RESERVE
ORDERS.Orders issued to-day by Mr. F.
O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve)
state:-Absentees from Parades.
The system of permitting Ab-
sentees from Parades to subse-
quently tender an explanation of
their absence is hereby cancelled.
Men reported as Absent without
permission will be at once award-
ed Defaulters' Drill. Defaulters'
Drills will be held on Saturday
afternoon only.This Order will operate as from
Sept. 18th.
Discipline and Routine Lecture.
All ranks, including Patrolmen,
will attend at the Victoria Theatre
at 5.40 p.m. punctually on Thurs-
day, Sept. 21st. Uniform, with
Helmets or Caps, but without
Rifles.First Shift Patrolmen will
proceed to their Stations at the
conclusion of the Lecture which
will be delivered on this
occasion. Second Shift Patrolmen
will report for duty as usual.Medical exemptions only may
absent themselves.
Men will report to their Sec-
tion, etc. Commanders outside
the Theatre.All Roll Books to be handed to
the Sergeant Major at 5.45 p.m.
All Inspectors will report to the
A.S.P. (R).Company Parades 5.45 p.m.
Monday, Sept. 18th.-No. 4
Company and Ambulance Platoon.
Wednesday, Sept. 20th.-No.
2 Company.Thursday, Sept. 21st.-Parade
of No. 1 Company is cancelled.
Friday, Sept. 22nd.-Nos. 3
and 4 Companies.P. O. 705 E. D. Haskell,
Records.P. O. 705 Haskell is attached
to the D.S.P.'s office and placed in
charge of all Records.Mounted Police.
Recreation-Trooper Messer, Hynd-
man and Edwards, and all recent
applicants, will report at Stable-
in plain cloths on Tuesday, Sept.
19th, at 5.30 p.m.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

In connection with the St. John
Ambulance Brigade Overseas,
(Hongkong and China District),
aquatic sports will be held at the
Victoria Recreation Club (by
kind permission of the Com-
mittee) on Saturday, September
23, commencing at 2.30 p.m., if
there are, in the opinion of the
Committee, sufficient entries. The
events are as follow:-

- 1.-Class B. Handicap 50
yards.
- 2.-Cadet Co.'s Race 50 yards.
- 3.-Brigade Championship
Race 100 yards.
- 4.-Team Race (four) 25
yards each.
- 5.-Swimming under Water.
- 6.-Open Event (scratch) 100
yards.
- 7.-Long Plunge.
- 8.-Class A. Handicap 100
yards.
- 9.-Handicap Open to V.E.C.
Members only 100 yards.
- 10.-Life Saving Competition.
- 11.-Greasy Pole.
- 12.-Diving for Plates.
- 13.-Consolation Race.

Entries close on Monday, Sep-
tember 18.TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.SPECIAL CALL AT
SHANGHAIThe "EMPRESS OF ASIA,"
leaving Vancouver September
27th, due at Hongkong September
27th, will make a Special Call at
SHANGHAI on or about Septem-
ber 23rd, en route to Hongkong
via Manila.J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.SMART
SHIRTSThe popularity of "Summit"
Coloured Shirts is contin-
ually increasing, for there is
a charm and comfort about
the soft dressing that is
irresistibly attractive.Made with stiff or soft
double cuff, and scientifically
cut neck bands that ensure
perfect fit.Every "Summit" Shirt is
guaranteed colour fast and
any shirt that fades will
be replaced or purchase
money refunded.MACKINTOSH & CO.,
LTD.Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LD.

Telephone 346.

ALWAYS
SOMETHING
NEW IN

SHIRTS.

In spite of War Conditions, we are
continually receiving New Shipments in
GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS SHIRTS
for DAY or EVENING WEAR.

SEE WINDOWS.

"COLUMBIA"
DANCE RECORDS.

ONE & TWO STEPS, TANGOS, WALTZES, ETC.

A 1463	TAROLETTE	TANGO	MUNICIPAL BAND
A 1464	A GOOD FELLOW		
A 1466	GET OUT & GET UNDER	TWO-STEP	PRINCES BAND
	TREX CHIO		
A 1307	ON THE MISSISSIPPI	ONE-STEP	
	TOO MUCH MUSTARD		
A 5532	INTERNATIONAL	ONE-STEP	
	HIGH JINKS	WALTZ	
A 5525	DREAMING	WALTZ	
	ISLE D'AMOUR		

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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IMITATIONS.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON via S'pore, Penang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles...	NAMUR Capt. S. C. Warner	8 a.m. 24th Sept.	Direct Service
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 26th Sept.	Direct Service
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles...	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	noon 6th Oct.	Direct Service
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	NORE Capt. D. Asbury	about 8th Oct.	Direct Service

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years; or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 16th Sept., 1916.
E. V. D. Parr,
Acting Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.

Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 23 days.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA and EMPERESS OF ASIA

16,800 tons Gross Register. Quadruple Screw. Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Empress of Japan 20 Sept. Empress of Japan 15 Nov.

EMPERESS OF ASIA 4 Oct. EMPERESS OF ASIA 29 Nov.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA 1 Nov. EMPERESS OF RUSSIA 27 Dec.

Montevideo 7 Nov.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Montevideo calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bill of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection

with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and

the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports; European ports

and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage,

Sailing List, etc. please apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co., General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 16, 1916.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON via City of Manila 10th October.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, 15th Sept., 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular

intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe and SEATTLE	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000 Kikuno Maru Capt. Coko T. 16,000	SUN., 24th Sept., at noon. THURS., 5th Oct. at noon.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	TUES., 19th Sept., at 4 p.m. WED., 11th Oct. at noon.
GOALUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000	MONDAY, 25th Sept.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.	Tenbin Maru Capt. Oaki T. 8,000	MONDAY, 18th Sept.
MOJI and Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinobara T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 12th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 13,500	FRI., 13th Oct., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Hiran Maru Capt. Frasier T. 16,000	WED., 20th Sept., at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama, S'pore, Francisco Panama and Colon	Tsuyama Maru Tons 15,000	SATURDAY, 21st October.
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

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Steamer Displacement Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

*Persia Maru 9,000 - 14 knots 23rd Sept. at 10.30 a.m.

Tenyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots 4th Oct. at noon.

Nippon Maru 11,000 - 15 knots 17th Oct. at 10.30 a.m.

Siberia Maru 18,000 - 18 knots Leave Kobe 5th October.

Korea Maru 18,000 - 18 knots Leave Nagasaki 17th November.

*Via Manila, Omitting Shanghai. *Proceeding to South America Ports.

For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

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Passengers may travel by railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES,

SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, GALLAP, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THEN ON

BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

*Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 17th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjisondari 12th Oct. S.S. Tjikembang 12th Dec.

Karimoen 11th Nov. Arakan 11th Jan.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

NOVEMBER 11 - JANUARY 18, 1917.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

Subject to change without Notice.

HOMeward.

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SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
W'WEI, C'FOO & T'HSIN	Kuelchow	16th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	17th Sept. at 4 p.m.
HOHANG & H'PHONG	Kaifong	17th Sept. at 9 a.m.
SWATOW/SINGAPORE	Liangchow	18th Sept. at noon
SWATOW/BANGKOK	Hupsh	18th Sept. at noon
MANILA, OBU & ILOILO	Chinshu	18th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	19th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinshu," "Laming,"

and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation, electric

fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Laming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chinshu," "Luchow," "Shantung,"

and "Sintung," with excellent accommodation, electric

light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular

schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving

Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and

Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and

Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-

ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.

Telephone No. 24. Hongkong Sept. 16, 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on or about Will leave on or about For

Tjikijap ... JAVA & MAKASSAR in port 17th Sept. KOBE

Tjikiboda ... KOBE 21st Sept. 23rd Sept. JAVA & MAKASSAR

Tjikini ... AMOY 21st Sept. 23rd Sept. JAVA

Tjikinas ... JAVA 25th Sept.

*Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and

have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at

through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Yok Buildings. 110

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer Arrive Hongkong from Australia Leave Hongkong for Australia

Eastern 18th Sept. 7th Oct. at 11 a.m.

St Albans 21st Oct. 15th Nov.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, en-

abling a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are

lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric

Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and

Fans in staterooms and Saloon and, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships Captain Leaving

Haiphong J. W. Evans TUES., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Haiphong W. C. Passmore FRI., 22nd Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)

For Steamship On

MANILA ... Yuensang Sat., 16th Sept. at 3 p.m.

W'WEI, C'fo & Tientsin Clipping Sun., 17th Sept. at 4 p.m.

HOHANG & Haiphong ... Loksang Sun., 17th Sept. at 7 a.m.

S'PORE, Pang & C'outa Fooksang Mon., 18th Sept. at noon

HOHANG & Haiphong ... Taksang Wed., 20th Sept. at noon

SANDAKAN ... Maussang Thur., 21st Sept. at noon

SHANGHAI ... Kwongsang Sat., 23rd Sept. at 4 p.m.

MANILA ... Loongsang Sat., 23rd Sept. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave

about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe

(Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This

service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kamsang"

leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji

and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted

throughout with Electric Light.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1916.

DUTCHMAN FINED.

Photographs of Fortifications.

V. Van Claerbergen, a Dutchman, was charged on remand, before Mr. F. A. Haselund at the Police Court this morning, with taking photographs of the fortifications at Lyemun Pass.

Mr. E. G. Carpenter, said he was a passenger on board the s.s. Empress of Japan, which arrived in Hongkong about 9 a.m. yesterday. Defendant was also a passenger on the ship. About seven o'clock, upon entering the Harbour at Lyemun Pass, witness was on the same deck as defendant at the time. Witness noticed that he had a camera resting on the rail pointing towards south, presumably taking photographs. He did not see defendant release the shutter. The camera was covered by defendant's body. Upon arrival in Hongkong, witness was asked by the purser of the ship to point out defendant, which he did. Witness came ashore and went up to his office.

Detective Sergeant Pincoff said at about 8.30 a.m. yesterday he boarded the s.s. Empress of Japan on arrival and saw the defendant. In reply to a question he handed over a roll of film and one camera. Witness allowed him to go ashore to the Hongkong Hotel. About 12 noon on the same day he (Witness), received instructions to arrest defendant, which he did. The film which defendant gave to him had since been developed, and the six photographs (produced) were the proofs. Captain Litt would speak as to the photographs. Defendant made a statement after being duly cautioned which read:—"I did not know there were any forts there. I simply took pictures. There were no notices on the ship saying the taking of photographs was forbidden."

Captain Wm. Geo. Litt, Provost Marshal, said the first photograph was of a steamer to which he did not attach any importance. There was no importance, in No. 2, which was also of a steamer. The third photograph was of Taikoo Dock, and he did not attach any importance to it. The fourth was of Lyemun, with regard to which the military authorities did not really think it wise to say one way or another—whether it was of importance or not.

His Worship:—The films will not be given back to defendant? Witness:—If the Military authorities were to say that it was an important position or was not it would inform the defendant.

Photograph five is a photograph of Kowloon showing—

His Worship:—Do you attach any importance to it?—No. The next photograph is one of Lyemun again, and I repeat what I said regarding the other one.

His Worship:—The defendant is under a criminal charge. The Ordinance lays down that "Sketches and photographs of batteries, field works, and fortifications must not be taken."

Witness:—I should not like to say more than I have done from the point of view of the military authorities. The photographs were taken from a position where two guns were plainly visible to anyone going past.

His Worship:—Would you say that these photographs were of a battery?—No, I would say that guns would be visible in both these places.

His Worship:—They are there?—Yes, and they would be visible to anyone passing. They are visible on both these.

Witness, having been given a magnifying glass by Detective Sergeant Pincoff, looked at print No. 6 through it, and repeated that

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Volunteer orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. Chapman V.D., state:—

Joined.
Gr. K. M. Fitterly having joined is allotted Corps No 2024 and posted to No 1. Section Artillery Battery.

Pte. D. G. Steven having joined is allotted Corps No 2025 and posted to Scouts Company.

Pte. O. Hodgson having joined is allotted Corps No. 2026 and posted to Scouts Company.

Transfer.
No. 1576 Pte O. Rodriguez is transferred from Right Section M. G. Co. to Hongkong Police Reserve from 15.9.16.

Musketry.
Reference Corps Order No. 8 of 15th inst. trained men only will fire Pt. 1. on Saturday 23rd inst at 2.30 p.m. All recruits who have not already completed Pt. 1. this year will fire on Sunday 24th inst. at 9.00 a.m., and O. C. Coys. will detail a sufficient number of N. C. Oats to supervise the recruits of their respective units. Range Officer:—Lieutenant Kennett.

Musketry cards can be obtained on application at Headquarters.

the guns were distinctly visible on it. As regarded No. 4 he could not say.

His Worship:—Would you say that No. 4 was a photograph of a fortification?—Yes. I would like to add that it must be obvious to anyone taking photographs that the guns were plainly visible from the ship coming in. Witness did not know that he could say anything more on oath.

His Worship:—It must be on oath.

His Worship, addressing defendant, said that he could either make a statement where he was or go into the witness box and make his statement on oath.

Defendant elected to stay where he was. He went on to say that yesterday morning, when the boat was coming in, he made four pictures in the Harbour. Nos. 1 and 2, those of the steamships—he had taken at Shanghai, and Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 he had taken in Hongkong. On one of the photographs he knew he was taking a barracks on Lyemun because someone on board told him so, and on the same picture he thought he saw two guns, but he was not quite sure. Several officers were on deck at the time walking up and down and no-one told him that what he was doing was forbidden. There was no notice whatever on the boat showing that taking pictures was not allowed. He had nothing more to say.

His Worship asked Captain Litt to give his view of the case, and the latter replied that, as he had said before, the military authorities considered that it was in the public interest to stop this kind of thing. They considered also that it was not in the public interest to say whether they considered these photographs were of serious importance or not; in fact, the more serious they were the greater the attention which would be paid by the military authorities to that point of view. The military authorities did strongly object to the taking of photographs in places where there were guns and where the fact must be obvious to everyone else. They held rather a serious view of the matter and though they did not ask for imprisonment, yet they asked that a substantial or serious fine be inflicted.

His Worship said he regarded it as a serious offence, and he decided three years ago that adopting *mens rea* was no defence. Defendant would be fined \$250, or, in default, three months' imprisonment.

VIA ENGLAND.

An indifferently dressed person dropped into a small saloon in one of the New England towers where munitions are just now being turned out in large quantities for the Allies, and told the proprietor, a German, that he would like to open an account for liquid refreshment, the same to be disbursed on Saturday night after he had been paid off.

The owner shook his head in dissent.

"I'm sorry," said the stranger. "There wouldn't be any trouble about you getting your money. I'm getting good wages over where I work. We're turning out shells for the Germans."

The saloon man's manner became instantly genial. He not only consented to giving the other credit, but insisted upon his taking a couple of beers on the house, then and there.

"Tell me," he asked in a confidential tone, after the second round had been served, "how you get them shells over to the Germans, eh?"

The other man put his emptied schooner upon the bar and edged towards the door.

"Oh, it ain't no secret," he said; "we just ship 'em across to the English and they shoot 'em over."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

U. S. POLITICS.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—Your deduction that the Republican success in the Maine elections reflects the growth of an anti-Wilson sentiment, does not seem to be borne out by an analysis of past figures. Maine is classed as a rock-ribbed Republican state, and since the state elections are held two months before the Presidential elections, the Republicans have inaugurated a phrase, current in America, "As Maine goes, so goes the country". But from 1868 until 1912, Maine has gone Republican every year except 1912, (when the Republican vote was split) yet Cleveland, a Democrat, was elected in 1884, and again in 1892, and in 1876 Samuel J. Tilden, a Democrat, received a plurality of 250,000 votes; but there being a dispute over the electoral votes of several states, the matter was referred by Congress to an electoral commission composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, which by a strict party vote awarded 135 electoral votes to Hayes and 134 to Tilden. This proves that the Maine results do not indicate the country's sentiment.

The election of a Governor in Maine depends upon local issues. In 1908, the Democratic candidate for President received 35,403 votes while the candidate for Governor received 66,075. In the same elections, the Republican candidate for Governor received 73,728 votes while the candidate for President received 66,987. In 1910, a Democratic Governor received a plurality of 3,295. In 1914, a Democratic Governor was elected.

The fact, that Hughes was quoted as a 2 to 1 favourite immediately after his nomination, and that the odds have dropped to 10 to 7 since the Maine results, seems to indicate that the sentiment of the country is veering to Wilson.

Yours etc.,
A DEMOCRAT.
Hongkong, Sept. 16, 1916.

DAY BY DAY.

Fireworks at the Belle View.
Readers are reminded that display of fireworks takes place at Belle View Hotel to-night.

Rubber Dividend.
The Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate, Limited, declared an interim dividend of 50 cents, (Shanghai Currency).

A Big Theft.
The occupants of 231, Wing Lok Street have reported to the Police that some person has stolen from a safe, by means of a duplicate key, the sum of \$3,100.

Fire.
The Fire Brigade last night received a call to a house at 109, Des Vaux Road West, where a fire had broken out in a box of films. The flames were extinguished by the inmates, and when the Brigade arrived the fire had been got under.

Commanded H.M.S. Algerine.
Rear-Admiral R. Nugent, who was promoted to flag rank on 1st ult. and retired the following day, has been appointed a captain in the Royal Naval Reserve. He commanded the sloop Algerine—so long in the reserve at Hongkong—for some years on the Pacific Station.

A Prisoner in Germany.
News has just been received in the Colony that Mr. G. Wicheall, youngest son of Mr. J. Wicheall, manager of the King Edward Hotel, who joined the 16th Middlesex Regiment at the beginning of the war, is at present a prisoner in Germany.

Export Prosecution.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Wood, a Chinese was charged with attempting to export, without a permit, two motor head lights, six tins of carbide, and accessories to Macao. Inspector Kent said the goods were valued at about \$25 (gold). His Worship inflicted a fine of \$100 and ordered that the goods should be confiscated.

Fire at Naval Theatre.
Last night, at about 10.50 there was a fire at the theatre of the Royal Naval Canton, through an electric wire fusing and setting fire to the flooring. The Fire Brigade were quickly on the scene and the conflagration was put out before any serious damage was done. The theatre is insured.

Biscuits as Gumshaw.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, two Chinese were charged with attempting to export a tin of biscuits by the Sui Pin Tai, to Macao without a permit. Defendant said the biscuits had come down from Shanghai and were "gumshaw." In the case of the first defendant a fine of \$20 was imposed and the other was fined \$1.

Sunk in a Squall.
The master of a fishing junk No. 2478 H.O., of 995 piculs, has reported to the Police that, while off Ko Chau, on the 13th inst., a squall sprang up and the boat capsized. Two women, two girls, and a boy were drowned, and the remainder of the crew, numbering 16, were picked up by three junks who went to their assistance.

Cheating the Post Office.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, a Chinese was charged with bringing into the Colony seven letters which had not been through the General Post Office. Defendant said they had been given to him by his clansmen to carry for his mother. His Worship told defendant he must send all his letters through the post, and inflicted a fine of \$1 for each letter.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC.

A Slight Dispute.

T-lay the Chinese shops, for the most part, are decorated with flags in commemoration of the establishment of the Republic in 1911.

On Thursday, we are informed, a meeting was held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, at which it was proposed to observe the anniversary on October 18 next. This motion was strongly condemned by the Nam Pak Hong and by the Bankers' Californian Merchants, Rice and Straits Guilds, and others, some of which subsequently held meetings in support of the anniversary's being kept to-day the 19th of the 8th Moon.

"OUR DAY."

Fete and Concert in Hongkong.

As the result of a letter from Lord Lansdowne, President of British Red Cross Society and Superior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, a special appeal for funds is being made throughout the Empire on October 19 which is to be known as "Our Day."

In Hongkong it is proposed to make the day a "Rose Day" and to hold a Fete and concert in the afternoon and evening.

Full details will be published later and a special appeal for earmarked subscriptions will be made over a period preceding the "Day."

HOW TO DEAL WITH WAR PROFITS.

A Note of Warning.

The Jiji advises those Japanese manufacturers, shippers, and others who, in consequence of the war, have reaped and are reaping profits out of all proportion to their usual earnings to make due provision for the bad time that must come sooner or later after the war is closed. They should at once reduce their capital and increase their reserves, so as to enable themselves to tide over the difficulties that are sure to occur. Not only will the demand for their manufactures decrease, but they will have to turn out low-priced articles with materials stocked during the war time, when prices were comparatively high. They should therefore cut down their dividends as much as possible and lay by something for a rainy day. They should make adequate provision for the permanent benefit of their operatives, and not content themselves with granting war bonuses to those who have been faithful helpers in the conduct of their businesses. Arrangements should be made by which the workmen, if they are wise and prudent enough to benefit themselves by the system, can acquire shares in the capital of their employers. This is a suggestion that is of the utmost importance in a young country like Japan,—young in an industrial sense.

An Australian Battle-Plane.
Mr. O. Alma Baker announces that Mr. Sidney Kidman, pastoralist, has contributed an armoured fighting battle plane, at a cost of \$2,700. The money has been cabled to the Bank of England, London, to the credit of the Secretary to the War Office. The battle-plane will bear the name, "South Australia No. 1, The Sidney Kidman."—*Sydney Telegraph.*

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Good Effect of Canton Settlement.

Messrs. Snowman and Company's freight circular dated the 16th inst., states:—

Since the issue of our last circular under date of 2nd inst. the chartering market has livened somewhat and a few time fixtures have been negotiated. This is undoubtedly due to the better trend of affairs, and news received with regard to the recent trouble in Kwangtung, which has for some time now been the primary cause of the recent stagnation in this market. The following are the fixtures reported:—

Chi. a.s. Tonglee fixed for 6 months continuation of present fixture \$22,000 p.m.

Nor. a.s. Childar fixed for 2 years, November delivery \$32,000 p.m.

Chi. a.s. Kungping fixed for 1 year continuation of present fixture \$30,000 p.m.

Chi. a.s. Chefoo fixed for 1 year continuation of present fixture \$16,200 p.m.

Bri. a.s. Haurato fixed for 1 year October delivery \$25,000 p.m.

Chi. a.s. Kiangping fixed for 1 year continuation of present fixture P.T.

In the North business continues firm, owners being, if anything, short of tonnage.

Saigon/Hongkong.—The rate in this direction after remaining flat for at least a week or more after our last report, suddenly revived on the 12th inst., indications coming into the market at 35 cents, which were quickly followed a day or so later by 38 and 40 cents per picul for more or less prompt shipment. This is undoubtedly a reflection caused by news received from Canton to the effect that General Lung had handed over his seals of office, but although a fixture of a small outsider at 40 cents was arranged, owners are now inclined to stand out for more than this figure. No further fixtures are reported but shortage of tonnage may possibly bring about, for the time being, at any rate, a slight advance, although it is anticipated that very little business will be arranged until the late Military Governor actually takes his departure and the new official definitely assumes office.

Export of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 22nd August, amounts to 675,237 tons as compared with 576,279 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sited rice stands at \$4.40 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for September/October shipment.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—The rate of 70/60 cents per picul for inside/outside the bar loading respectively reported last week, in the meantime remained steady. The crop at Bangkok which, it is anticipated, will be a very good one, is expected to start coming down shortly. This, with good news from Canton, should tend to firm rates slightly.

Saigon/Philippines:—Three fixtures of medium sized vessels have been made in this direction in the meantime, one at 43 cents, for two trips, and two at 45 cents per picul. Other Philippine owned vessels, taken up some time ago, are still running on Owners account but it is reported that there is still a steady demand and further tonnage required.

Saigon/Java.—We have nothing to add to remarks in our last report beyond that there is still a call for tonnage but charterers' ideas of rate do not, for the time being, coincide with Owners'.

Newchwang:—Nothing has yet been done in this direction.

Coal:—There has been slight activity in chartering for outports but at Hongkong stocks still remain good with little demand.

Fixtures Reported:—Hongkong/Canton option Swatow (two trips) at \$1.75 per ton, Port Courbet Swatow \$5.25 per ton, Karatsu/Hilo, Yen 6.50 per ton, Muke/Batavia at \$1.00 per ton, Moji/Hongkong \$5.00 (abt.) and Hongkong/Amoy \$5.50 per ton.

Sail Tonnage Loading or to Load:—

Nil.

Note:—Saigon/Hongkong.—At moment of going to press a fixture is reported of a small regular coaster at 45 cents and further tonnage is required at this rate.

POLICE RESERVE PROMOTION.

Among the promotions which were announced in yesterday's Police Reserve Orders, was that of Inspector Sirdar Khan, who has been promoted to the rank of Chief Inspector. It will be a matter both of interest and of pride for the members of this force to know that he is a brother of Honorary Captain Ajib Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," I.O.M., who has been nominated by His Excellency the Viceroy of India as a non-official member of the Imperial Council, this being the first time that an Indian Army officer has been given this honour. In our issue of yesterday we gave an interesting sketch of this officer's career, which showed that at one time he was a Subadar in the Hongkong Regiment.

The new Chief Inspector, who has been a most enthusiastic member of the Force since the commencement, is one of the crack shots of the corps and thoroughly deserves the promotion conferred.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—13th Sunday after Trinity, September 17, 1916. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Crotch. Psalms: Smith, Wallace. Rimbault. Te Deum: Oakeley in F. Jubilate: Hindle (24th evening). Anthem: "Turn Thee again." Attwood. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Hymn: 240. N.B.—Psalm 86, verses 1, 2, 3, 10, 14, 17 in unison. Psalm 87, verses 1, 4. G.P. Psalm 88, verses 1, 10, 14, 18, in unison. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Hayes, Woodward. Monk. Magnificat: Camidge (24th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Hymns: 380, 225, 23. N.B.—Organ Recital Monday, at 9.15 p.m. in aid of the Navy League War Fund.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—13th Sunday after Trinity, 17th September, 17, 1916. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, 11 a.m. Rev. A. D. Stewart. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Crotch Chant No. 174. Psalms: 17th morning Psalm LXXXVI. Smith Chant No. 175. LXXXVII. Wallace Chant No. 176. LXXXVIII. Rimbault Chant No. 177. Te Deum: St. Jude. Jubilate: Ouseley in G. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymns: 279 (1-4 and last Verses Unison). 370, 357. National Anthem. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Rev. G. M. Tichborne. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 17th Evening. Psalm LXXXIX. Hayes (1-19). Woodward (20-36). Monk (37-end). Magnificat: Barnby in D. (W. A. 266). Nunc Dimittis: Felton in E. Hymns: 334, 276, 293. Vesper Hymn. National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday, September 17. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Hymns: 347, 27, 544, 128, 10. Preacher: Rev. E. E. Bryant, B.A. Evening service at 6 o'clock. Hymns: 377, 366, 243, 70, 365. Preacher: Rev. T. Robinson.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon. Preacher: Rev. A. D. Stewart.

Peak Church.—Sunday September 10. Public Worship at 6.30 p.m. will be conducted by Bishop of Victoria.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedders Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture. Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Woman Catholic Cathedral, Glenageary.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

HONGKONG BOY KILLED.

A Colonel's Tribute to a Brave Lad.

As will be gathered from the letter given below, Lieutenant Hugh William Brett, a Hongkong boy, and son of Mr. L. E. Brett, formerly of the Sanitary Staff, and of Mrs. Brett, has been killed in action. The letter is from the Colonel of deceased's regiment and was received recently by Mrs. Brett.

The deceased officer joined the R.A.M.C. in August, 1914 and was transferred to the D.O.L.I. as Lieutenant in April 3, 1915. He was formerly a member of the staff of the London, City and Midland Bank. He was born in Hongkong on August 28, 1898, and educated at Victoria British School and Queen's College. The letter is as follows:—

1/5 Battalion,
Duke of Cornwall's Light
Infantry,
B. E. F.,
France.
28.16.

Dear Mrs. Brett,
It is with the greatest sorrow I have to inform you of the death of your son.

He was at work yesterday and got sniped, a bullet striking him in the head. He was at once taken to the hospital and in the hope that he might be saved an immediate operation was performed, but it was of no avail and he died this morning. It may be some little comfort to you to know that he was quite unconscious from the moment he was hit and suffered no pain whatever. I would like to add that his death has caused the greatest gloom on all ranks as he was beloved by all who knew him, Officers, N. O. O.'s and men.

To those of us who knew him for so long in the North of England his loss will be especially felt. When he left the battalion last Autumn, I was extremely sorry as I recognised we were then losing one of our best officers and I did my best to try and retain his services. Always bright, alert and keen, he was everything I could desire in a soldier.

On behalf of us all, I extend to you and your family our deepest sympathy. Your son was very brave and we all mourn with you in your loss. The funeral takes place to-morrow and I will have a cross erected on the grave and, if it is possible, should you so desire, a photo of the place shall be sent you.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) W. ARTHUR BAWDEN,
Lt. Col.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 11.10.—Pressure has increased moderately over N. Japan and slightly in other districts, except N. Formosa, Hongkong, and Tourane, where it is nearly stationary.

An anticyclone is central over N. Japan and a depression, which may become a typhoon, is central to the south of the Maccaesfields. It is moving N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 71.62 inches, against an average of 71.45 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	N.E. to E. winds, fresh; generally fair, some rain later.
2 Formosa Channel.	E. winds, moderate.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamcocks.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	N.E. winds, fresh to strong.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 16, 1916.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind Direction	Force	Weather	Rain
29.87	84	70	E NE	3	o	0
29.87	80	79	E	3	o	0
29.86	84	64	E	5	o	0
29.86	84	64	E	5	o	0

H.K. Observatory, September 16, 1916.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

BRITISH SOLDIERS AT HAIPHONG.

A Cordial Reception.

The town of Haiphong gave a most cordial and hearty reception to a detachment of British soldiers who recently passed through here says the *Courrier d'Haiphong*.

Shortly after noon, the steamer went alongside the wharf where a big crowd had collected. It was arranged between the town authorities and the British officers for the landing to take place at 3 in the afternoon. At the hour named the Tommies of the Royal Garrison Artillery in khaki landed. Waiting for them at the quay there was a company of the Foreign Legion in arms, buglers and delegates from the different corps performing the garrison. Headed by the buglers they marched to Camp Bonet where there were waiting for them, Major Bouchet, the Officer commanding the officers of the Garrison and French and Native troops fully armed lining the two sides of the Central Alley.

Major Bouchet expressed our welcome to our guests of a single day and then the Non Commissioned Officers treated their British comrades to a lunch. After this small feast, the soldiers left for the town and the place left over to those in charge of preparations for the feast of the evening.

At 5 refreshments were offered by the Mayor to the British officers, the chiefs of the detachment, the Garrison officers, the Vice Mayor and members of the Press. At 6 a dinner was served in open air on the Square of the Bonet Barracks to which everybody did great credit. At 7 the Non Coms, English and French dined at the Hotel de l'Europe where a perfect dinner was served them. At 7.30 the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the Garrison gave a reception at the Hotel de Commerce to the British Officers, the Officers on visit, the Mayor, a few leading citizens and members of the British community. The hall was beautifully and tastefully decorated with flags and plants. The menu was perfect.

At the champagne Major Bouchet said, "Ladies Gentlemen, Dear Allies, On the occasion of your passage here in the name of our General, our Superior Commanding Officer, and in the name of troops of Indo China, I address to you Gentlemen and to your illustrious soldiers, our best wishes of most sincere welcome and to renew in all confidence our vows for the approaching victory to the glorious arms of the Allies. Now that the British Army, which gets bigger and bigger every day and in conjunction with ours and with those of our other valiant allies is preparing the path of triumph on land and at sea, France sends to the United Kingdom and to her overseas possessions her affectionate greetings of imperishable fraternity. Vive la France, Vive l'Angleterre, Vive Les Nations Allieses. The O. O. of the British detachment replied in similar happy terms and the whole company responded to his call for three hearty hurrahs.

At 9 p.m. the French and British soldiers, headed by buglers, went through beflagged and illuminated streets to the Municipal Theatre where a cinematograph show was arranged for them. A pleasant surprise awaited them. A group of amateurs, to whom we must extend our sincerest congratulations for their bright ideas, formed an orchestra and during the evening played the Marseillaise, God Save The King and also rendered several selections. After the theatre festivities were kept up till the small hours of the morning.

The detachment left, a group of "Marseillaise" (French Marines) and legionaries accompanying them to the steamer. To their hearty cheers the departing guests replied with their typical British hurrahs.

The reception was a success in every way and the British detachment carried with them a pleasant remembrance of Haiphong and its people.

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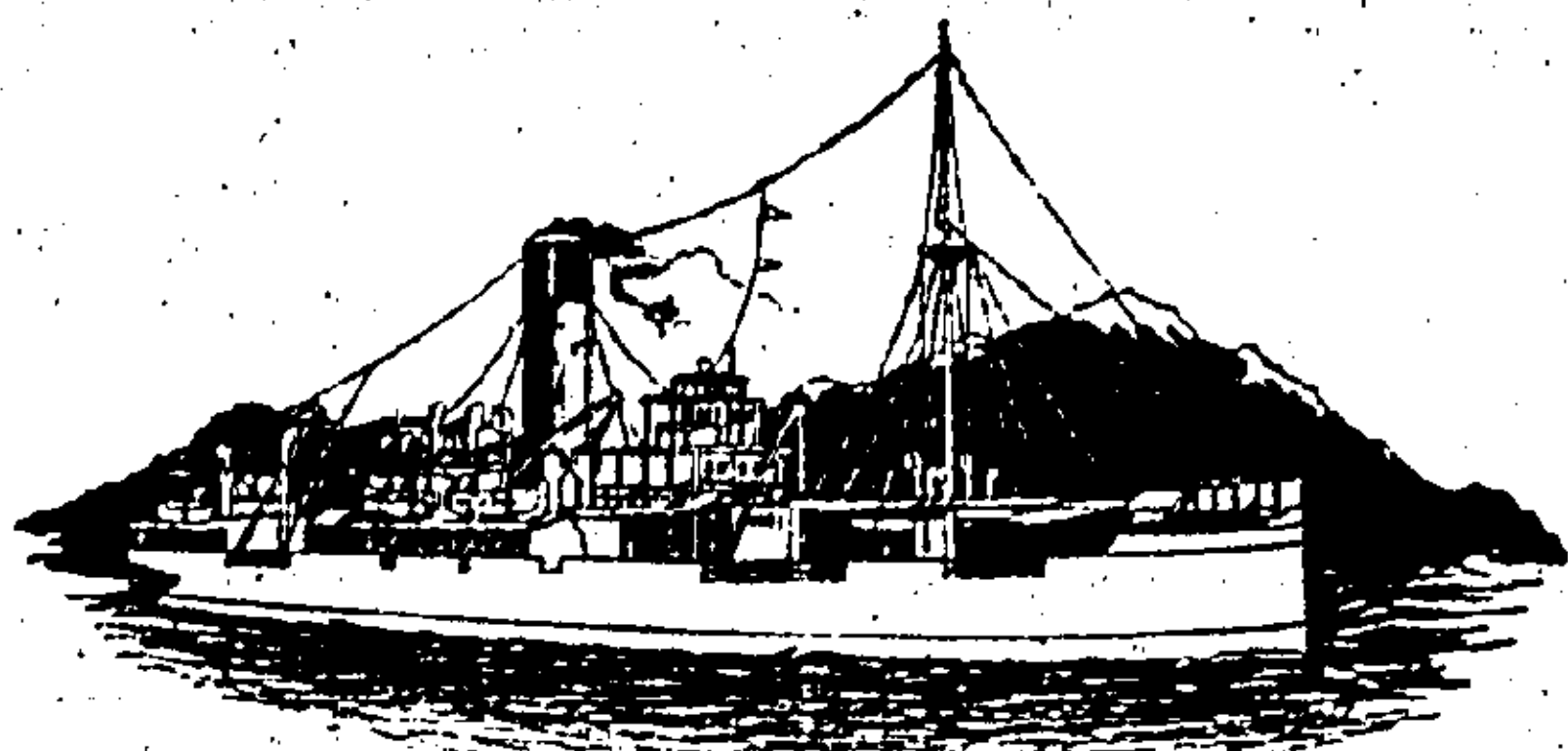
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London via Cape Town	Miyasaki M.	N. Y. K.	24, Sept.
London via Ports	Namur	P. & O.	24, Sept.
Liverpool via Ports	Et. Compion	B. & S.	27, Sept.
London via Ports	Teiresias	B. & S.	4, Oct.
London via Cape Town	Kitama M.	N. Y. K.	5, Oct.
London via Ports	Sardinia	P. & O.	6, Oct.
London via Cape Town	C. of Manila	B. L. Ltd.	10, Oct.

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Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Seattle	Proclaus	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	20, Sept.
South American Ports	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	20, Sept.
San Francisco via Honolulu	Persia M.	T. K. K.	23, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	4, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	7, Oct.
Victoria B.C. via Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	11, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tylo ndari	J. C. J. L.	12, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	17, Oct.
New York via Panama	Tsuyama M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	1, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	7, Oct.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Oct.
Australia via Manila	Ali M.	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15, Nov.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	16, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	16, Sept.
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Hoihow and Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	17, Sept.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	17, Sept.
Kobe	Tilistap	J. C. J. L.	17, Sept.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	17, Sept.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	17, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	18, Sept.
Bombay via Ports	Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	18, Sept.
Swatow/Singapore	Liangchow	B. & S.	18, Sept.
Swatow/Bangkok	Hupoh	B. & S.	18, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	19, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	19, Sept.
Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	19, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	20, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Glancus	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	20, Sept.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	21, Sept.
Moffi and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	22, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	22, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moffi	Japan	D. S. & Co.	22, Sept.
Manila	Longsang	J. M. Co.	23, Sept.
Shanghai	Kwonggang	J. M. Co.	23, Sept.
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Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'tow	S. Jacob	J. C. J. L.	25, Sept.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Novara	P. & O.	25, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Nelus	B. & S.	29, Sept.
Manila	Ixion	B. & S.	1, Oct.
Shanghai and Japan	Ajax	B. & S.	5, Oct.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	8, Oct.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "PERSIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and SHANGHAI.The above named steamer having
arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of cargo from alongside.Cargo remaining undelivered
on September 13, at noon, will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's Godown.
Storage charges will be
assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered
on September 16, at 5 p.m.No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.No Claim will be recognised
after the goods have left the
steamer or Godown.All chafed and damaged
cargo will be landed into the
Company's Godown, where they
will be examined on
September 22, at 10 a.m.No Claims will be recognised
if filed after the October 1, 1916.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "ANYO MARU"

From SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO via
JAPAN PORTS.The above named Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.Cargo remaining undelivered
on September 11, at noon, will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's Godown.
Storage charges will be
assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered
on September 16, at 5 p.m.No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.No Claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Com-
pany's Godown, where they will
be examined on September 22,
at 10 a.m.No Claim will be recognised
if filed after the October 1, 1916.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

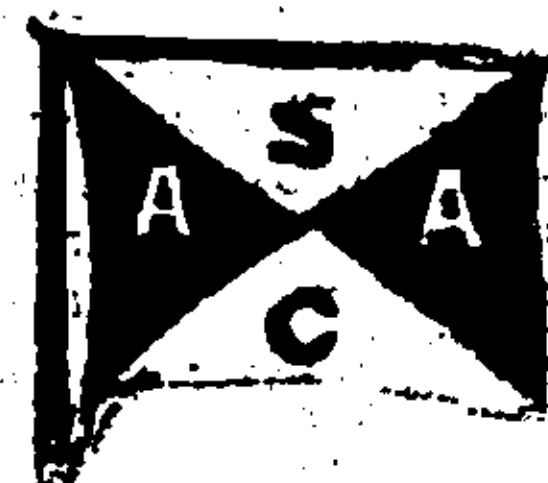
Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
Fafella, Br. s.s. 1321, Naabot, 4th Sept.— Singapore, 25th Aug. Bulk oil—A. P. Co.
Widely, Br. s.s. 439, Rathen, 4th Sept.— Vugro Bay, 20th Aug. Gen.—L. I. Kueichow, Br. s.s. 1333, Forsyth, 5th Sept.—Tientsin, 1st Aug. Gen.— B. & S.
August Belmont, Br. s.s. 2967, Clark, 9th Sept.—Batavia, 30th Aug. Ballast—A. P. Co.
Anyo, Br. s.s. 753, Watanabe, 10th Sept.—Moffi, 5th Sept. Gen.—T. K. K.
Kaifong, Br. s.s. 804, Saltoun, 12th Sept.— Haiphong, 7th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Persia M. Jap. s.s. 178, Maki, 10th Sept.— San Francisco, Gen.—T. K. K.
Loksang, Br. s.s. 779, Ri chie, 11th Sept.— Bangkok, 5th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Noria, Br. s.s. 804, Saltoun, 12th Sept.— Saigon, 5th Sept. Rice—T. & Co.
Hallan, Br. s.s. 377, Alex, 12th Sept.— Hongkong, 10th Sept. Gen.—Chinese.
Nagata M. Jap. s.s. 2, 56, Yamamoto, 12th Sept.—Moffi, 6th Sept. Coal— Bushi & Co.
Saychiro M. Jap. s.s. 903, Aoi, 13th Sept.— Kobe, 10th Sept. Coal Order.
Yuenang, Br. s.s. 112, Moway, 12th Sept.—Manila, 5th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1467, Mitchell, 13th Sept.—Moffi, 5th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Futui M. Jap. s.s. 294, Tomonaka, 13th Sept.—Moffi, 7th Sept. Coal—Bushi & Co.
Halia, Br. s.s. 860, Ommundsen, 13th Sept.—Bangkok, 7th Sept. Rice— Chinese.
Kwan, Br. s.s. 1569, Stewart, 13th Sept.— Shanghai, 10th Sept. Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.
Liangchow, Br. s.s. Uwea, 13th Sept.— Bangkok, Gen.—B. & S.
Sado M. Jap. s.s. 3675, Asakawa, 13th Sept.—Sanghai, 10th Sept. Gen.— N. Y. K.
Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1340, Fraser, 13th Sept.—Saigon, 9th Sept. Rice— Chinese.
Amara M. Jap. s.s. 1370, Konishi, 14th Sept.—Swatow, 13th Sept. Gen.— O. S. K.
Hupoh, Br. s.s. 1360, Scott, 14th Sept.— Bangkok, 4th Sept. Rice—B. & S.
Anhui, Br. s.s. 1360, Scott, 14th Sept.— Swatow, 14th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Briabane, Br. s.s. 716, McLellan, 15th Sept.—Bangkok, 5th Sept. Rice— Chinese.
Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1228, Sildford, 15th Sept.— Manila, 12th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Catfield, Br. s.s. 1, 20, Coa, 15th Sept.— Saigon, 11th Sept. Rice—Chinese.
Diva, Br. s.s. 833, Jorgensen, 15th Sept.— Bangkok, 9th Sept. Rice—Chinese.
Empress of Japan, Br. s.s. 3,009, Hopcraft, 15th Sept.—Vancouver, 25th Aug. Gen.—C. P. O. S.
Yungching, Br. s.s. 599, J. nne, 15th Sept.— Saigon, 11th Sept. Rice—Chinese.
Yerimo M. Jap. s.s. 2, 366, Ishikawa, 15th Sept.—Kobe, 13th Sept. Gen.— O. S. K.

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HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



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SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Agents.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Ton- nage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Proclaus	9,547	Sept. 17	Manila
G. L. & Co.	Edstern		Sept. 18	Australia
D. S. & Co.	Japan		Sept. 19	Calcutta
B. & S.	Glancus		Sept. 19	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Miyasaki Maru	16,000	Sept. 20	Yokohama
P. & O.	Namur		Sept. 21	Kobe
J. C. J. L.	Tybodas		Sept. 21	Amoy
J. C. J. L.	Tjikini		Sept. 21	Java
B. & S.	Nelus	6,684	Sept. 28	Liverpool
B. & S.	Ixion	10,230	Sept. 29	Manila
B. & S.	Pyrrhus	7,603	Oct. 2	Liverpool
B. & S.	Ajax	7,039	Oct. 4	Liverpool
B. & S.	Oanfa	9,014	Oct. 13	Liverpool
G. L. & Co.	St. Alban		Oct. 21	Australia
B. & S.	Talhybius	10,224	Oct. 22	Seattle
B. & S.	Ningchow	9,081	Oct. 24	Liverpool
B. & S.	Ceolops	9,132	Oct. 28	Liverpool

NOTICES.

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When in doubt about what "Food" for an ailing or
backward infant, or for a person weak, rohem or there
is more in Benger's than in any other food.Benger's is a highly nutritious food, plus the natural
means to digest it.Is ready to nourish when served, because the preliminary
work of digestion is done while you prepare it. Benger's
is both delicious and highly nutritive.

Benger's Food Ltd. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

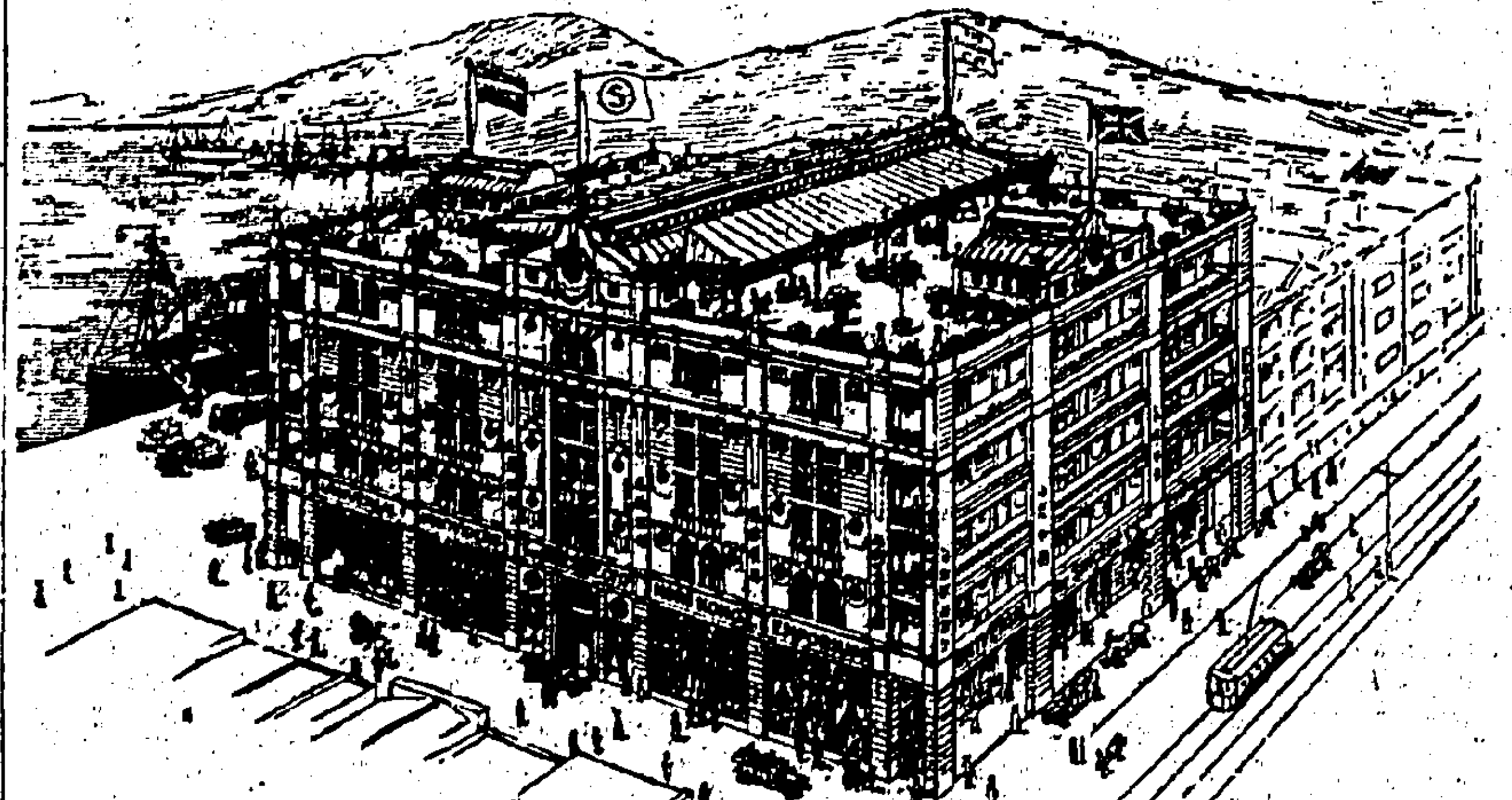
MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. O. S. s.s. MONTEAGLE
arrived Moffi on Sept. 15, at 1 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. JAPAN from Calcutta left
Singapore on the 14th inst. and may be
expected here on or about the 19th inst.For the best Meals, Refresh-
ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-
fectionery at before-the-war
prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

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SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up To the Minute.

11 a.m.	
Banks.	b. \$ 758.00.
Donghai.	b. \$ 137.00.
Steamboats.	b. \$ 22.50.
Indos (Def.) b. & sa.	\$ 130.00
Shells.	b. \$ 108/-
Sugars.	b. & sa. \$ 115.00.
Malabona.	b. \$ 37.50.
Langkate.	b. T 28.50.
H.K. Wharves.	a. \$ 85.00.
Land Invest.	b. \$ 100.00.
Ewos.	sa. T 149.00.
Kung Yik.	b. T 14.25.
Shai Cottons.	a. T 98.00.
Deiry Farms.	sa. \$ 41.00.
Green Islands.	b. \$ 10.50.
Trams (L.L.) x.d.	\$ 7.30.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts
advise us that the Langkat output
is as follows:—

Sept. 1	...	Tons 118
" 2	...	" 105
" 3	...	" 118
" 4	...	" 111
" 5	...	" 103
" 6	...	" 112
" 7	...	" 101
" 8	...	" 110
" 9	...	" 102
" 10	...	" 104
" 11	...	" 106
" 12	...	" 106
" 13	...	" 113
" 14	...	" 120
" 15	...	" 110

Total to 15th inst. 1,639

Daily average 102.43

NEW ZEALAND TRADE.

50 Per Cent. on Enemy Goods.

Addressing the conference of Trade Unionists at Glasgow under the auspices of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, said that the Dominion was striving to conserve trade within the Empire. An Act was to be brought into force shortly which would place 50 per cent. on all enemy manufactured goods entering New Zealand. They had also for a considerable time placed excess duty on many articles over and above the charge to people of the Old Country. They were now going on the principle of working as much as possible on the resources they could command and confining their trade within the Dominion.

Discussing the agricultural resources of that country, he maintained that the holding of great estates by individuals was not in the interests of the State, and they had an Act for purchasing these properties, subdividing them and letting them on easy terms to workmen employed on the estates. They had purchased 282 estates, with an area of one and a half million acres, on which were accommodated 4,577 families. The cost of the land was £7,250,000 and of the improvements £500,000. The average size of the farms was 300 acres and the cost of each farm to the State £1,400, upon which the settler paid rent at the rate of 4½ per cent.

MERCANTILE BANK
DIVIDEND.

The manager of the Hongkong branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, has received a cable from the Head Office advising that an interim dividend on the "A" and "B" shares for the half-year ending June 30 has been declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less income tax.

Lawn Tennis.

In the Men's Doubles Handicap, in connection with the H.K.O.C. tennis tournament, J. Stalker and E. Abraham (owe 3/6) have won their way into the final by defeating A. A. Claxton and E. P. Thorsfield (owr) by 8-6, 6-4. They will meet N. E. Kent and F. W. Cuy (owe 15/4) to decide the competition, and a splendid match should result.

THE CANTON SITUATION.

THE END OF IT ALL.

What to do with Shum.

(Concluded from Yesterday)

Then came the sudden, unexpected but providential death of Yuan Shih-kai. This was the greatest reverse which the Kwan Mo Yuen could possibly have experienced, for it ceased to have any raison d'être; its avowed end no longer existed. The question of the re-establishment of the monarchy was now buried and there was no further need to worry about the defence of the republic. Tsi Ao and Leung Ki-ching understood, and congratulated themselves. Unfortunately the same cannot be said either of Shum or of Li Shih-kwan. It was only after several weeks of intrigue that they recognised Li Yuan-bung as President, though in the end they became resigned to this. Witnesses of their proceedings, their old friends Leung Ki-ching, Tsi Ao, and Tong Ki-ku, separated themselves from them. Kung Lu-wei, who had supported them at the beginning, now did not hesitate to address to Shum an open letter in which, among other truths, he observed: "You are a professional disturber of the peace."

Having no longer, as justification for its existence, Yuan Shih-kai's pretensions, the Kwan Mo Yuen—or its two remaining members—invited another: that of driving out Lung, although the new President had only just confirmed Lung in his office of Tath of Canton. But the pretensions against him were such that, a little time afterwards, Peking, revoking its decision, ordered Luk Wing-ting, former Tath of Kwangsi, to occupy the Canton post. Lung was to keep the control until the arrival of Luk. Canton was thus going to slip away from Shum and Li. Luk Wing-ting, in fact, although having been of their party, was far from espousing all their proposals. A good administrator in Kwangsi, he wanted to maintain his reputation, and he refused to negotiate with them.

Shum and Li henceforth devoted themselves to stratagem. Always anxious to occupy the place of their dreams, Canton, they warned Lung that, with a view to withdrawing towards Kiangsi for disbandment, one of their armies would pass through Canton in order to profit by the railway as far as Shiu Kwan. Lung's answer was that the shortest way was not by rail but via Samshai and Kong Hao. The notables of Canton sent messages to the same effect. There would be danger, they wrote, in bringing the soldiers of the different parties, squabbles might arise, the results of which would be dangerous. In the end Shum and Li decided to send their men to Kong Hao. From there a first contingent arrived by rail at Shiu Kwan. Up till now intentions had remained concealed under pretence. They were clearly manifested, however, on June 19 by the taking of the town of Shiu Kwan, followed, as an immediate consequence, by the occupation of the basin of the Pe Kiang. Shum, though having no authority from Peking, appointed administrators for the region occupied. He acted as though he were master, and every day increased his possessions by new conquests.

It was now open war between the two parties. We have followed the vicissitudes of both parties during the months of July and August. To telegrams from Peking demanding the cessation of hostilities the same reply was sent from both sides:—"I am only defending myself. I am never the first to attack." Lung who wished, at any price, to keep on good terms with the Central Government, withdrew, and his adversaries advanced over the terrain left free by him. They were now at the very gates of Canton, and it was there that most serious fighting took place. One may well be surprised at the delay observed by Luk Wing-ting in taking over the reins of

RE-HEARING REFUSED

Leave to Appeal Given.

Mr. D'Almada, at the Police Court this morning, made application to Mr. F. A. Haselard for the re-hearing of a case which was heard a few days ago, in which a Chinese was fined \$25 for assault and \$150 for being in possession of a dagger in a brothel at West Point.

Mr. D'Almada contended that the defendant had no chance of bringing his witnesses. He had had no opportunity.

His Worship said defendant should have told him that he could bring witnesses and then he would have adjourned the case. Inspector Sullivan said he gave the man an opportunity to get witnesses but he said he hadn't any. He (Inspector Sullivan) objected to a re-hearing, because he had given the man every opportunity to procure witnesses. He had made private enquiries into the case and found there was no doubt of defendant's guilt.

His Worship said it was one of the clearest cases he had ever dealt with. The demeanour of the complainant in the box was of the very best. The weapon was a most dangerous one, and it was because of this that he inflicted such a heavy punishment. The application would be refused. Mr. D'Almada asked for leave to appeal, and this was granted.

government. He was, however, forced into this by Peking, by Lung himself, and by the Canton people. Luk had to reckon with diverse influences. He was at Fou Nan when the Central Government appointed him to Canton. Now, in order to please Shum, he had prolonged his stay so as to prevent Chan, the former Tath of Szechuen, from coming to take the post for himself. Fou Nan, in fact, to their way of thinking, ought to form a part of their belongings. Luk left Fou Nan and has since been variously reported at Shiu King, at Samshai and at Fatsan.

When the Civil Governor, Chu Hing-lan, and Admiral Sah will have finished dealing with this district, when the soldiers of Li Shih-kwan on the northern line and those of Lam Fon on the line from Fatsan and Samshai, have relieved the territory of their presence, Luk will present himself at Canton accompanied by Chu Hing-lan and Admiral Sah. Friendship has united him to his relative, Lung, and he will call to mind the services which this friendship has deserved, and will ask himself if the lot of Lung Chai-kwang really ought to be that of a beaten man. Luk's business will be to explain circumstances in such a manner as not to destroy a force which will still be needed—for the Chinese revolution is far from finished; and with his talent, his experience, his fortune, and his troops, Lung will be, for many a day, a force to be reckoned with.

Peking seems now to have grasped the situation. The intentions of the Kwan Mo Yuen are known to it; patriots like Tsi An, Tong Ki-in, Leung Ki-ching and Wan Chung-in have completely unravelled these. Peking will show itself liberal: it will even name the men who were concerned, though it will put them far enough away from causing further trouble. Li Shih-kwan, for instance, is already designated to occupy a post in Mongolia; Li Kan-un, a man of rare intelligence who has remained with Shum rather to watch over him than to follow him, is appointed Civil Governor of Shensi. Shum, if he likes to accept it, will be entrusted with an administrative post of considerable importance at Peking. He will live there under the eye of the master, side by side with his friends the Manchu prince, and will find there the memory of his great pretences, the Empress Hou Ti. If he is obstinate, if he refuses, a door of safety is open to him—that of exile; for Shum the republican will never accommodate himself to the simple title of "old man," and no government, in his eyes, will never be irreproachable if he does not hold the reins of it himself and if he cannot impose on others his own tyrannical will.

HOW LONG WILL THE
WAR LAST.

Opinion of Officers at the Front.

"How much longer do you think the war will last?" I heard a neutral inquire the other day of one of our British generals.

"Until we have thoroughly beaten the Germans and left them no option but to accept our terms," was the reply.

"That I quite understand," said the neutral; "but tell me how long it will take thoroughly to beat the Germans?" The British general smiled. "Well," he remarked, after a pause, "you may find me shooting pheasants in England before Christmas, but I think it is more probable that I shall still be here on Christmas-day devising plans for shooting Germans in France."

One often hears questions like these addressed to our military men. The answer in general terms invariably is the same. We have got to defeat the enemy. We know that we and our allies can do it—that, in fact, the process is now in operation—but precisely how long it will take to accomplish our united task depends on so many circumstances that to attempt a definite answer is impossible.

There are two sets of military opinion—one that we shall be able to "finish the job" this year; the other that the war will continue during a portion at least of 1917. The majority view is focussed on the second alternative, and, if I may so put it, is founded exclusively on a review of the military position.

Those who think the war may be concluded this year rest their opinion to some extent on political and economic considerations, as well as on the probable collapse of Austria and Turkey. The men who believe we shall have another winter campaign reckon on the still existent military resources of Germany apart altogether from any prospects of internal upheaval in the Kaiser's dominions or any consideration of Germany's relations with her allies.

"We know," they argue, "that the enemy's power of resistance is on the wane. But we also know that he is still strong, that he has the means to prolong the war, and that probably he will elect to do this rather than admit in the early future that he is beaten."

From documents which have come into our possession, as well as from statements made by German prisoners of war, it is obvious that the vast majority of the people in the Fatherland have no appreciation of the real situation. The bulk of them believe the grotesque fiction that the British Navy has been beaten and driven from the seas—despite the fact, which ought to be known to them, that not a German merchantman dare move out of Hamburg or Bremen.

Most of them never heard of the battle of the Marne in September 1914, which really sealed the fate of the German army. They have forgotten that twenty months ago they were counting the few short miles which separated the Hun forces from Calais and the control of the English Channel; that even four months ago they were told that Verdun was within the grasp of the supreme War Lord, and that now it is the greatest will-o'-the-wisp the war has produced. With a people so ignorant of facts and so puffed up with a conceit of their own invincibility it is easy, therefore, to imagine that the Germans will fight on throughout the coming winter if they possibly can, and that the spring of 1917 will still find them desperately clinging to the hope that something will arise to avert the inevitable crash.

Our allies and ourselves know all the facts and the probabilities, and our course is clearly laid down. It is being carried out now day by day. Every man in the English Army, from the Commander-in-Chief down to the humblest private in the ranks, knows that we are winning. One has only to come out here for a few days to realise that this is so. Sir Douglas Haig is to-day the head of one of the greatest fighting machines the world has ever known. We owe this to the genius of the late Lord Kitchener, to

CAPTURED HIS FATHER.

A Tragedy of the Trentino.

Lieutenant Louis Gentill, a native of the Trentino, has had the tragic experience of capturing his own father, and subsequently being the indirect cause of his murder, says the *Daily Express* Milan correspondent.

On the outbreak of the war Gentill's father fled from Austrian territory into Italy, and enlisted in the Italian Army. Louis Gentill, who remained in Austria, was enrolled in the Austrian forces and sent to the front, and soon obtained a commission.

During the offensive against Italy, Lieutenant Gentill, with other soldiers, captured a dozen Alpini, in one of whom he recognised his father. Father and son having affectionately embraced, Louis Gentill ordered his men to escort the prisoners behind the front.

The following morning Gentill, senior, was shot by the Austrians, who invariably kill all natives of the Trentino falling into their hands.

Lord French, to Sir William Robertson, to Sir Douglas Haig himself, and many others whose services entitle them to their country's gratitude. We owe much also to the Ministry of Munitions, which has enabled us to possess the material as well as the men.

Our brave and ever-ready soldiers—most of them working men themselves—are glad that the munition workers at home are helping them all they can, and foregoing the holiday they have fully earned. The men in the factories have a hard and toilsome job, but it is light in comparison with the daily wrestle with death in which our fighting men engage. There is no slacking at the front, and every soldier feels he may rely on it that there will be none at home.

At the moment there seems to be a partial lull in the fighting. But it is only a brief respite, due, as I have previously explained, to the necessity of consolidating positions we have won. Our dogs of war are straining in the leash and biding their time. Our "Tommys" of course, would like to see the war ended. They often discuss the matter among themselves. You hear them make use of such expressions as "The Boche has got the wind up" or "The Boche knows that he's done in" but "Tommy" never dreams of leaving off the fight until his country has won for itself all that it has sacrificed in order that complete victory may be ours. Whatever may be the "price of peace" in speculation at Lloyd's, out here there is only one price—complete and final victory.

If I were to attempt to sum up the situation as it presents itself to our soldiers, I would say that no one believes the war will last beyond the three years originally assigned to it by Lord Kitchener. We of the British Empire have not even yet reached the zenith of our strength. As a commanding officer remarked to me to-day, "If the Germans have not had enough of it by the spring of next year we shall be so strong that nothing will be able to stand up against us." The Germans may continue their resistance for another year—but that will be the end of it. Russia is growing more powerful every day, and is doing marvellous things. So are we. Our French allies are magnificent. All goes well.

Our soldiers, of course, do not concern themselves with political issues; but they will be important factors in the future settlement of Europe. I had a long talk the other day with a distinguished statesman and diplomat, who came here to see things for himself, and was "struck" by Boche shells in his eagerness to get to close quarters. I do him no injustice in saying he is one of those who in the past has believed in the sanctity of treaties. He has now revised his opinion—so far as Germany is concerned.—*Daily Express*.

WHAT BRUSILOFF HAS
DONE.

Two Months of the Offensive.

Exactly two months have elapsed since the beginning of what must be considered the most remarkable Allied movement since the beginning of the war. These operations, extending over a wide front, much of which is the most difficult terrain imaginable, viewed broadly, have continued practically without intermission for more than 60 days, which is a greater period of ceaseless fighting than any offensive except that of the Germans against Verdun, which is not a proper analogy. Even the German drive in Galicia last year, backed by an intricate system of railways and limitless troops and munitions, was obliged to ease off active operations after retaking Lemberg in June until the prepared blow again fell on the Cholm-Lubin line nearly three weeks later; while nearly two months elapsed between the termination of the East Prussian campaign in the spring of 1915 and the opening of the enemy's Galician campaign in May. The Russians have already been going forward on the south-western front for more than 60 days, and the battles and the taking of trophies still continue, first in one sector, then in another.

It seems proper at this time to summarize what this achievement up to date represents. Most important of all, it has definitely resulted in taking away the initiative from the Germans and Austrians on all fronts, and utterly destroying whatever programme they had planned for this summer. It has caused the diversion towards Russia of troops from the Italian and French fronts, laying the foundation for opportunities elsewhere; it has brought about great defeats of the Austrians, and it has convinced the Germans that their boasted superiority has finally vanished. They are now obliged to fight approximately on equal terms with the Russians, their single remaining assets being their superiority in guns, munitions, and railway facilities, all of which will have evaporated within another six months, excepting only the last, which must always be considered.

The recapitulation of the Russian captures makes it possible to form some estimate of what these past two months have done for the Allied cause. At a time when the Germans and Austrians are beginning to feel a scarcity of men, and especially of officers, the Russians in their advance, which at certain points approximates 55 miles, have taken three generals, 7,067 officers, 330,000 soldiers, and 604 guns, including over 50 heavy guns, 1,200 machine-guns, and miscellaneous war booty too great to enumerate. At a conservative estimate this represents, including killed, casualties, missing, and losses from other causes, approximately three-quarters of a million of the enemy's organized effectives, with the enemy still struggling frantically on all fronts to bring the Russian advance to a halt, even if but temporarily.

It is impossible for me to state the Russian losses, except to say that from the strictly military point of view they can have no effect whatever on the Russian cause. I believe I am not exaggerating when I say that the Russians could bear double this summer's losses for five consecutive years without apprehension of running short of men, while another such blow as Brusiloff's would undoubtedly utterly finish Austria and further reduce Germany's visible supply, which already seems to have shrunk to a point where future sustained offensives will be difficult, if not impossible.

After being nearly two months continuously on this front I have reached two conclusions regarding the enemy. The first is that, with one more sweeping movement, an optimist may fairly hope that Austria will be forced to collapse; the second is that the Germans are not near collapse, and though they may lose Kovol, Piest, Litovsk, Warsaw, and even all Poland, there may well remain a year of bitter fighting. It is true

the Germans have lost some of their arrogance, and their confidence in themselves is somewhat reduced, but they are still a long way from collapse—at any rate, from any military point of view—and if such a collapse is coming from internal political causes, it is impossible to express any opinion upon that here.

During the early part of this campaign their greatest cause for anxiety was the food situation within Germany, but with this year's crop harvested this problem will be dissipated, and will probably not again be an important consideration before next spring. It must be remembered that the Germans, even if forced this year to retire from Galicia and Poland, will already have harvested all the crops, and if they retire they will undoubtedly take with them all the meat supplies likewise. It seems logical to believe then that the war must be ended on the battlefields by unremitting efforts and slow but steady advances, until the enemy is exhausted, and no longer able to fill up with men. The Russian and the Western advances have shown clearly that the Germans can be digested step by step, but they cannot be swept aside, as has been the case with the Austrians. The surest means of ensuring victory, and that which will most utterly discourage the Germans, is for preparations to be made to continue the war for two more years, if necessary.

From the point of view of generalship both the higher and the subordinate commands of the enemy have been completely outclassed since the beginning of the move. The role in this past year of General Alexieff must not be forgotten. When in command of the Warsaw Army in 1915 he was in a position which the Germans considered would result in the destruction of the army and an independent peace with Russia. From this position with steady hand General Alexieff withdrew with consummate skill, and he did the same at Vilna in the late autumn, utterly checking the advance of the strongest army the world has ever seen. His only assets were his own clever brain and the character of his people. Since obtaining the higher command he has reorganised and prepared the Army for the present offensive operation. Lastly, his regime gave to Russia Brusiloff in a high command, and the capacity of that commander speaks for itself.

During this entire movement General Alexieff has managed the operations on the whole front, now here, now there, with such skill that he has prevented the enemy, to the utmost possible extent, from shifting his reserves as he did last year. General Brusiloff, commanding in the south, has similarly kept the enemy doing the same foolishly for nearly two months. It becomes perfectly clear that the Germans are incapable under present conditions of formulating new plans suddenly. Their two hurriedly planned offensives to check the Russian advance have failed utterly, and it is only now, after two months, that they have been able to shift enough troops and redistribute their men sufficiently to slow down the Russian advance in the direction of Kovol. Such delays as they have been able to impose have been due entirely to the strength of their position, to superiority in the number and calibre of their guns, and especially to the network of railways which enabled them to concentrate suddenly at threatened points.

The heavy rains of mid-July, together with the flooding of the Bukhod swamps, have given the enemy opportunities to create what is probably the strongest natural position they have ever had on the Eastern front. Otherwise the Russians would undoubtedly have taken Kovol before this. It is useless to speculate on the future, except to state that the world must not expect even the superb Russian infantry to overrun in a few days a position which has been strengthened tenfold by the untimely rains.—Stanley Washburn in the *Times*.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 2, amounted to 42,687 tons, and the sales during the period to 48,516 tons.

S.-SELLERS; SA-SALES; B.-BUYERS; N.-NUMINAL.

